The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,918.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-Ship MADRAS, 680 Tons, 125 H. P., Commander J. James, will be despatched on the 11th April 1871.

Leave		April.	Leave		April.
Bombay		11	Colombo		19
„	Ramagherry	12	„	Galle	20
„	Vingorla	12	„	Negapatam	23
„	Carwar	13	„	Madras	26
„	Mangalore	14	„	Coconada	27
„	Cannanore	14	„	Visagapatam	28
„	Tellicherry	15	„	Bimlipatam	28
„	Calicut	15	„	Gopalpore	29
„	Beypore	15			
„	Cochin	16			May.
„	Tuticorin	18	Arrive	CALCUTTA	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,080 tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. B. Mathews, will be despatched on the 17th April, at noon.

Leave		Apr.	Leave		May
Bombay		17	Bussorah		1
„	Kurrachee	20	„	Mahomerah	5
„	Guadur	22	„	Fao	5
„	Muscat	24	„	Bushire	7
„	Bunder Abbas	26	„	Linga	9
„	Linga	28	„	Bunder Abbas	10
„	Bushire	30	„	Muscat	12
		May	„	Guadur	14
„	Fao	2	„	Kurrachee	17
„	Mahomerah	2			
Arrive	BUSSORAH	3	Arrive	BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

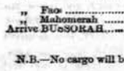
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 20th, and of each month, and BOMBAY on the 1st

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	22		9
Port Said	38	23		9
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	45	28		12
Naples	47	29		13
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 10 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

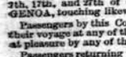
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

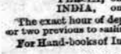
FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.



MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, of 1,15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Splendid Clyde built Steam-ship ORCHIS, Captain M. Crawford, 1,138 tons net register, and 350 h.p., to sail about 25th instant, can take about 25 first-class Passengers.

This fine Vessel, now on her first voyage, made the run from Suez to Bombay in thirteen days and a-half. She is of the highest class in Lloyds' Register, the Liverpool Underwriters' List, and Veritas.

Passage Money, Rs. 500.

Apply to RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship HYDERABAD, Captain Holmswood, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch BOATS to take delivery of their respective GOODS, as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the RISK and EXPENSE of the concerned.

Captain Holmswood will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EDWARD LATHAM, & Co.,

Agents for the Charterers of the Hyderabad.

Bombay, 6th April 1871.

GUNS, RIFLES, &c.

MR. W. W GREENER, Birmingham, has consigned, for sale at English prices, to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay, the following GUNS and RIFLES, CARTRIDGES, &c., suitable for Indian Sport, and warrants the shooting of the Rifles to be accurate with a flat trajectory, and the Guns to shoot close and strong:—

1	Double Breech-loading Gun, No. 8,617 pin 12 bore, Case complete		No. 10,167 C. F. ditto	£27
1	Ditto	ditto	No. 1,198 ditto ditto	£25
1	Ditto	ditto	No. 9,215 ditto ditto	£25
1	Ditto	ditto	No. 9,092 ditto ditto	£35
1	Double small bore Rifle, No. 9,440 for Boxer Cartridges (500), Case complete			£44-10
			Ammunition ditto	£28
1	Ditto No. 9,336 for Snider			

A supply of Cartridge Cases, &c., suitable for the above on hand.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—A consignment of Sporting Sniders and Henry Martinis is shortly expected.

WRIGHT'S PURE COAL TAR SOAP

should be in daily use in every family. As a Preventative of Infectious Diseases of every kind, its importance is recognised by the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, as well as by the leading Journals of the day. Vide "Lancet," "Medical Times and Gazette," "British Medical Journal," &c., &c.

"The *Times*" has directed especial attention to the increase of infectious diseases and warned the public to use every possible precaution. The use of Pure Coal Tar Soap is the readiest, simplest, and most effective means to this end. Sold everywhere by Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

CAUTION.—The great and increasing favour this truly antiseptic and detergent Soap has gained as the best Soap for daily toilet use, has caused a host of imitations. The proprietors direct attention to the fact that each Tablet of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE COAL TAR SOAP bears the impress

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS,"

under which name it is registered.

Sole Importers and Proprietors, W. V. WRIGHT & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Southwark Street, London, S.E.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. ..... }

The s.s. NEERA, will leave about the middle of May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 15th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT, (2,578 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain E. J. Bakes, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	„ 750	„ 350

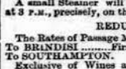
Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 8th April 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORIENTAL (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P., Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 13th April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 11th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th April 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome English-built Park Phaeton, on C Springs, by Ness, of Long Acre, at Malabar Hill.

Date will be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their residence, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, &c., the property of W. Wedderburn, Esq., and Captain A. R. Hoskins.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly-carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English-built circular glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, by Ness, of Aberdeen, a do. do. handsome Mail Phaeton, by Holmes, of Derby, a handsome strong Buggy, a do. fast-trotting Grey Arab Brougham Horse, a do. do. Chesnut do., both with certificates of soundness, valuable Medical and other Books, a large and rare collection of Orsaics, Fossils, Petrunas, Calladiums, showy Annuals, splendid Laurels in Tubs and Pots, &c. &c., at Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Hospital, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and richly-carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Mrs. Anderson, proceeding to England. The same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner and Dessert Services, best Plated Ware such as set of 4 Dish Covers, Hot-water Curry Dishes, Bread, Egg, and Pic-le Frames, Ice Pitcher, Tea Set, a set of King's pattern Spoons and Forks, a Mahogany Case of best Cutlery, Ottomanstores, &c., richly-carved seasoned Blackwood Furniture, such as a Dining Table in 2 pieces, Sideboard, Dining-room Chairs, richly carved Circular, Pier, and Sofa Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Cane-bottom Chairs, a Lady's Davenport, handsome velvet pile Carpet, Chiffonier, Teapoy, Book Case, Writing Table, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, valuable Medical Books, a large collection of rare Plants, &c.

At 2 P.M.

One first-class English-built circular glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, by Ness, with a handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Horse, and set of plated mounted Harness.

One handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, by Holmes, with a handsome Chesnut Horse and Harness.

One fitto light Buggy in good order.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, English Rosewood trend Square Piano by Broadwood and Sons, magnificent Japanese Vases, large Pier Glass in gut frame, a first-class Mahogany full-sized State Billiard Table by Thurston, with 8 light lamp, valuable gilt and marbar Clocks, handsome bronze Garden Seats, Chairs, and Flower Pot Stands, a large collection of valuable Orchids, Ferns, and other Plants, collected from various countries, Books, &c. and (if not previously disposed of by private contract) a first-class English-built Open Carriage by Todd, a handsome circular glass-fronted Miniature Brougham by Laurie and Marner, a pair of handsome bay Arab Carriage Horses, height 14-2½, a ditto fast-trotting Bay and Grey Arab ditto, a Lady's handsome Bay Riding Horse and Chesnut Arab ditto, sets of best English plated mounted single and double Harness, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY the 13th, and FRIDAY the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and costly Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of F. F. Liddelow, Esq., proceeding to England. The same comprises handsome sets of rich engraved and thin Stem Glassware, rich Dinner Services, Plated and Dessert Services, best plate-ware, such as Vegetable Dishes, Breakfast Companions, Ice Pitchers, Beer Mugs, Teapots, a set of Spoons and Forks, an artistically designed elevated Silight Candelabra and Epergne with plateau by Elkington, a handsome set of Fruit Dishes by do., Table and Chandelier Candlesticks, an oakwood case containing a set of best Cutlery for 18 persons by Elkington, linen, &c., richly open Carved blackwood Household Furniture, such as Round Dining-Tables for 10, 12, and 16 persons, Side Boards, Dining-room Make! pattern Chairs, Side Tables, Screens, richly carved Circular, Pier, and Sofa, Tables, easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Cane-bottom Chairs, Ornament Stands, Teapoys, English Rosewood Grand Square Piano by Broadwood and Son, handsome large Pier Glass in rich gilt frame, rich Brussels Carpets, handsome plated 5-light and bronze single and Double Light Argand Lamps, magnificent Japanese Vases, first-rate light Argand Lamps, magnificent Japanese Vases, first-rate Chromo-lithographs and Engravings in gilt and Make frames, a first-class full sized Slate Billiard Table by Thurston, a bronze 8-light Billiard Lamp by do., Book Cases, handsome four-post Bedsteads, Camp Cot, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glass, English Mahogany and China Campboard Wardrobes, English Oakwood and handsome Blackwood Writing Tables, Bedroom Sofas, Clothes and Gown Presses, China Earthenware, Bathing Tubs, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, an English Iron Stove with cooking apparatus, a first-rate Washing Machine by Summer Scales and Sons, a first-rate large Binocular Microscope in case by Baker, a stereoscopic Camera by Rose with photographic chemicals, a large collection of rare Orchids, Ferns, Caladiums and other Plants, collected from various countries, Bronze Garden Seats, Chairs and Flower Pot Stands, English Garden Tubs, ditto Iron Railings with Gates, Garden Engines, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M. on the first day.

A first class English built Open Carriage by Todd, with a pair of handsome high caste Bay Arab Horses and set of English plated mounted Double Harness.

A handsome English built circular glass-fronted Miniature Brougham by Laurie and Marner, with a pair of bay horses best trotting Bay and Grey Horses, and set of English plated mounted Double Harness.

A handsome Bay Arab Riding Horse.

A usual Milch Cow and Calf.

Water Carts with Bullocks.

First-rate Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles by Peat, &c. &c.

Cata ogues are published, and the property is on view.

Bombay, 11th April 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

To be despatched hence at end of May.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett register tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Brindisi	£40
Ditto Trieste and Venice	£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 6th April 1871. Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ANNA HENDERSON, Captain Henderson, from Calcutta, are hereby informed of her arrival, and are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take delivery of their respective Goods, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Henderson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's side.

Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bill of Lading, to be sent to our Office for countersignature, and all Freight must be paid to us, and to us only.

WALLACE & Co.,

Agents for the Captain and Owners,

Ship Anna Henderson.

Bombay, 10th April 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP formerly subsisting between NOBLE CARR RICHARDSON and EDWARD ROBSON was DISSOLVED on the 7th day of October 1870, by the Bankruptcy of the said Noble Carr Richardson, and that by an Order of the High Court of Bombay, dated the 30th day of March 1871, made in a Suit wherein the said Edward Robson was Plaintiff and the said Noble Carr Richardson and others were Defendants, the said Edward Robson was appointed Receiver of the Effects and Assets of the said Partnership with power to carry on and conduct the said business so far as he might deem sufficient for the beneficial winding up of the same.

All persons indebted to the said Partnership, or having property thereof in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for the same to the said Edward Robson as such Receiver as aforesaid, who is alone authorised to give a discharge for the same.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP,

Solicitors for the Receiver.

Bombay, 10th April 1871.

CLARET, CHATEAU du ROE,

Rs. 9½ per dozen.

Apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Co., 8, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, that comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 46, on the Nepean Sea Road, Khumballa, with Ve-ar Water in the House, and spacious Compound, open to the sea-breeze, just vacated by Mr. C. J. Groom, of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. Apply at 13, Church Street, Fort, to ARDASHER NUSSERWANJEE MODY, opposite to Messrs. J. & W. Watson & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARNING TO PURCHASERS.—With reference to the SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION, dated the 3rd of March 1871, published in the "Times of India" of the 4th March last, notifying to the Public that under and by virtue of a Warrant of Sale issued in Suit No. 152 of 1870, in which Manockjal Poorshotumdas and Davida Poorshotumdas are Plaintiffs, and Nanabhoy Framjee is Defendant, the right, title, and interest of the said Nanabhoy Framjee in the IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES therein mentioned, will be SOLD on the premises, by PUBLIC SALE, on the 13th and 14th of April instant. NOTICE is hereby given, on behalf of MITHIBAEE, Widow and Executrix of the late Jehangheer Framjee, deceased one of the Sons of Framjee Cowasjee, deceased, that the said properties, situate in or in the neighbourhood of Bombay, alone with the other immoveable properties situate in the Salsette Zilla, called the "FOWAYEE ESTATE" form portion of the undivided Estate and Effects of the said Framjee Cowasjee, deceased, who died some years ago, leaving a widow, three sons, and six daughters, as his only heirs and next of kin, and that the said Defendant Nanabhoy Framjee is only entitled to a small share therein insufficient to cover a large sum in which he is indebted to the Estate on account of moneys received by him as Manager.

That a Suit No. 877 of 1870 has been filed by the said Mithibaee, as such Widow and Executrix as aforesaid, in the High Court of Bombay, against the said Nanabhoy Framjee and his brother Pestonjee Framjee, and all the heirs and representatives of the said Framjee Cowasjee, with a view to having the interests of all parties in the said Estate under an agreement dated 24th May 1851 ascertained and divided amongst the heirs of the said Framjee Cowasjee, and that the said Defendants Pestonjee Framjee and Nanabhoy Framjee may be restrained from recovering and receiving the Rents and Produce of the said Estate, and for appointing a Receiver to manage the same.

The PUBLIC is therefore WARNED AGAINST PURCHASING the said ESTATE or any portion thereof; and after this intimation who ever purchases the said Estate so advertised for sale by the Sheriff of Bombay, or that situate at Salsette, in Pawayes, or any portion thereof, will do so at their own peril and risk and subject to the decision of the said Suit No. 877 of 1870 and subject to the Claim of the said Estate against the said Nanabhoy Framjee.—Dated this 10th day of April 1871.

LEATHES and CRAWFORD,

Attorneys for Mithibaee, Widow and Executrix of the late Jehangheer Framjee.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by Mr. ABRAHAM at Rampart Row, Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET (Furnished), for six months of longer, "BELLE-VUE," Chimbpoogly, the residence of J. Campbell, Esq., commanding one of the finest views in Bombay. The Bungalow is in thoroughly good repair, commodious, and well furnished. Rent Rs. 300 a month. Apply at the BUNGALOW, or J. GRIFFITHS, Esq., School of Art, Esplanade.

TO BE LET, Commodious OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS well adapted for Store Goods stored on these Premises can be insured against Fire at a little more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1871.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—All Persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Doctor H C KINGSTONE, H M Establishment, are hereby requested to forward the same forthwith to Lieutenant-Colonel R. MACGOWAN, Bombay Staff Corps, President of the Committee of Adjustment, on or before the 4th May 1871.

F. MACGOWAN, Lieutenant-Colonel,

Bombay Staff Corps, President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871.

BULL and COMPANY.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GAMES, GAMES, GAMES, In great variety, from	4 3 to	25 0

BILLIARD, RACQUET, AND ARCHERY KIT, every requisite.

Just received a supply of Toilet and other requirements.

Bond's Marking Ink, per bottle	0 8	0 10
Keating's Cough Lozenges, per bottle	0 10	0 12
Do. Bon Bons, per bottle	0 14	1 0
Magnetic Machines (two Magnets)	25 0	30 0
Baths of sizes, pain Oak, from	11 8 to	25 0
Water Cans, painted Oak, from	3 4 to	6 0
Japanned Tea Canister, from		
Do. Tea Trays, from	3 0 to	5 0
Coffee Roasters and Coffee Mills, from	8 0 to	10 0
Iron Wash-hand Stands	8 0 to	12 0
Tea and Coffee Pots (B. Metal) from	2 0 to	5 0
Tooth Brushes (best), each	0 6	0 8
Do. (children), each	0 4	0 6
Real Whitley Jet Brass Cornice, from	1 0 to	7 0
Do. Brooches, from	2 0 to	5 0
Silver mounted Carriage Whips, from	5 0 to	10 0
Riding and Hunting Whips, from	4 0 to	9 0

SPECTACLES—

Best Brazilian Pebbles, Concave, from	5 0 to	8 0
Do. do. Convex, from	5 0 to	8 0
Do. Eye Glasses, plain	2 0	2 8
Do. do. mounted	2 4	2 12
Goggles, in boxes, do.	2 0	2 4
Wigs and Beards, of various colours	22 0	25 0

BULL AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

CAUTION

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

THE MAIL ROUTE

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First-Class...£13 8s. 6d.
„ „ Second Class £9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the INDIAN MAIL, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY, en route for London, passing Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

OVER 3,500,000 in OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Licuvain's Patent). Price One Shilling each,

Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.

Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE and DUNHAM,

COLONIAL ENGINEERS,

Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factors,

18, Mark Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS and BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,

UPHOLSTERERS and CABINET MAKERS,

73, 75 and 81, Brompton Road, London.

Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON, having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES,

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara,

Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

JOHN MOIR and SON,

Purveyors by special appointment to

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH,

Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,

ABERDEEN,

Established 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations.

Soups which require the addition of an equal quantity of water before being put on the table, thus making them by far the cheapest in the market for the consumer.

Jams, Jellies and Marmalade—These are prepared with finest London Sugar, and have been well-known for many years.

Vegetables—Particular attention has been given to these, both to the growing and in their preservation, so that they cannot now be equalled.

J. M. and Sons' preparations may be had retail of all provisioners, and wholesale at their Factory, 56, Virginia Street, Aberdeen.

FARM AND GARDEN:—GARTHDEE near ABERDEEN.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S

GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS

at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents. Post free to India.

GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for walking, or Patent Leather for Dress 21s., Hide Hunting Boots 45s., Morocco Slippers 7s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and Remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid orders, if over £5, sent CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY CALCUTTA OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The G. I. P. Railway Company requires the services of TWO QUALIFIED SURGEONS to take Medical Charge of up country districts.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned.

H. M. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

22nd March 1871.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, will be HELD at No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., to receive the resignation of the undersigned as Liquidator of the Company, and to appoint a Liquidator in his place.—Dated this 3rd day of April 1871.

M. BOONAN, Liquidator.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING and GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co.

Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS Co., Limited, (in Liquidation).—No Shareholder of the Company save myself having this day signed at the MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS the Company advertised to be held this day at 3 P.M., and having attended at the time and place fixed for the holding of such Meeting, do hereby, as Liquidator of the Company, ADJOURN such MEETING until the 2nd day of MAY next at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., when the Resolutions already advertised for proposition this day will be proposed.

H. MAXWELL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Church Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

1st—To receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1870.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

3rd—To declare a Dividend.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remunerations.

By order of the Board of Directors,

R. RUSTOMJEE R. WADIA, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th April 1871.

B. I. S. N. COMPANY (LIMITED).

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MARINE ENGINEERS' and CABIN STORES for the Company's Steamers for one year, commencing from date of acceptance of Tenders, and will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to noon on the 17th April 1871.

All Stores are to be delivered at the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon free of charge, in such quantities as may be required from time to time.

Parties whose Tenders are accepted will be required to enter into a contract and to deposit security for the due fulfilment of the same.

Forms of Tenders and further information may be obtained on application to the Storekeeper, at the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th March 1871.

TO CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS.—The undersigned are prepared to SAW TIMBER by STEAM MACHINERY for persons desirous of converting their own logs. For particulars as to price of Sawing apply to Mr. A. MCLENZIE, at the Saw Mill, Tank Bunder

5th April 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

LINDLEY and WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,

No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.

CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. (WATSON'S BUILDING,) FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, most commodious, and most healthily situated HOTEL in Bombay, as also possessing the finest Salle a Manger, BILLIARD, and BALL ROOMS.

Within five minutes' walk of the Merchant and Public offices, the Apollo Bunder, both Railway Stations and the Band-stand; commanding from its roof a Magnificent Panorama of the Town, Harbour, Back B

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
24,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	620
13,000	500	10	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	178½
6,000	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,38-
30,000	250	all	3 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	250 par.
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 ml.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,038	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	103
176,004	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co	1,685 to 90
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	162
750	2,000	2,00	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,015
4,000	4,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	315

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£20	43.10.2	do.	Do.	Nil
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	19.5.3	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,450
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,540
10-	5,000	all	75	Bombay	5,000 div
3.0	1,000	al.	45*	Bombay United	925 ex-
1603	150	150	...	Broach Mills	295
800	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,450
780	2,000	al	75 p.a	Great Eastern	1,985
2,500	1,000	all	40 p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,135
800	2,500	all	80 p.a	Oriental	2,625
620	2,500	2,400		Royal	2,100

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	1,000	2,800	22 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,275
200	2,000	1,10	7.50	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
950	3,000	85	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
150	12,000	11,000	2000	Apollo Press Co.	7,050
200	2,000	1	250.0.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	60.0.	Do. New	583
300	1,000	all	400.0.	Colaba Press Co.	1,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	5,500
150	4,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	9,8.0
200	1,000	1,000	0 p.	Framji Cowasji Press	950
20	1,000	al.	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
2, 50	5,000	1,500	7.0 p.	Imperial Press Co.	1,420
32	1,000	1,000	0 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	975
2,000	400	35-	35 p.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	460
120	2,500	all	60.	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
21.5	1,000	75-	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	900
15	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corpor tion	800
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics' Press Co	30
500	2,00	300	21 ps	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	50.	all	25 ps	Treacher & Co	400

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 10.

Fagan, Major, 2-7th N. I., on duty, from Belgaum.
McCleverty, Lieutenant, 45th Regiment, on duty, from Deolalee.
Hunt, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to appear before a medical board, from Agra.
Torkinton, Lieutenant, 41st Regiment, from England.
Rowlands, Lieutenant-Colonel, 41-t Regiment, from England.
Davidson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Commissioner N. W. P., on medical certificate, from Ossi.
Morton, Captain, 55th Regiment, on private affairs, from England.
Chapple, Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Drummond, Captain, 16th Regiment, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Weir, Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, on duty, from Tanna.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 10.

Shewell, Major, 106th Regiment, on duty, to Meerut.
Fagan, Major, 27th N. I., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Ker, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on duty, to Surat.
Bea, Major, Jacob's Rifles, on duty, to Jacobabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d to £2 10s. 0d.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	"
	Wooden Ships "	£2 8s. 9d.	"
	Myrabolns & Colr bills	£1 5s. 0d.	"
	Jute	£1 10s. 0d.	
Harve	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	" Opium	Rs. 25to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Corinna (s)	Dryden	Cardiff, March 3.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Martaban (s)	Heasman	Kurrachee.
	M. S. + Iphimstone (s)	Raffin	Coast and Gon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Decoan, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Carwar and Coast.
Ship Baron Macaulay, to Liverpool.
Ship Varuna, to London via Havre.
Brig Abdo 1 Ra non Hydroon, to Colsagurpattam, &c.
Brig Fazuf Currim, to Mal bar Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH APRIL.

FROM LONDON.

Robinson Crusoe, 4 cases paper and 12 cases envelopes and stationery, A Abdoolrahim; 4 cases paper, M Dawodbhoy; 28 cases pale ale, Payne & Co.
Cam ar, 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Orchis (s), 2 cases brass ware, B Hop'oola.
Cartago Nova (s), 25 cases foolscap paper, H Clason & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Europe, 12 cases French butter, P Heerjeebhoy & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—10TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Calcutta, 283 bundles hemp, S Mooljee; 125 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 43 bales cotton, C Moota; 25 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Tethys, 35 bales wool, A Premjee; 51 bales cotton, H Lilladhur.
Lord Ashburton, 200 bags linseed, S Mooljee.
Ophelia, 74 bales cotton, D Dossabhoy; 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 75 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.
Oberon, 300 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 236 bales hemp, D Merwanjee & Co; 33 bales cotton, G F Fim & Co; 53 bales cotton, S Booza; 118 bales cotton, R Dayashoy; 50 bales cotton, C Chapsee.
Jeypore, 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 102 bales cotton, W Chapsee.
Challenger, 54 bales cotton, M Motechund; 163 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 150 bales cotton, L Soondersdass; 500 bales cotton, H C sson & Co.
Robert Ker, 64 bales cotton, M Gooculdass.
Romania, 158 bales cotton, N Gunesdass; 63 bales cotton, D Pestonjee.
Orchis (), 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co; 149 bales cotton, G Khuttow & Co; 200 bales cotton, Remington & Co; 125 bales cotton, J Balloo.
Cartago Nova (s), 50 ba'es wool, D Mooljee; 250 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 55 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 100 bales wool, V Lladhur.
Rialto, 22 bales cotton, G Phobhraj.
Sam Mendel, 250 bales hemp, L Narunjee.
Atalanta (s), 75 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Bonnie Dundie, 760 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 3 bales cotton, M Jussaing; 69 bales cotton, S Gooramakerjy.
Durham (s), 15 cases fishmaws A Sajun; 8 bales skins, M Surdjoodin & Co; 131 bags coffee, A Blaucheck & Co; 17 bales hides, K Nansee.
Varuna, 140 bags saltpetre, B Calodass.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat (s), 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Princess Dagmar, 300 bags mustard seed, D Merwanjee & Co 3,600 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Anazi, 270 ba'es cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Esk, 1,600 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Norwo d, 50 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Varuna, 2 5'0 bales cotton, Georg Lockhart & Co'; 250 bales cotton, Kunkl r, Frel werck & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oris a (s), 169 bales cotton, N Kow-owjee & Co; 87 bales cotton, J Peerbh y; 12 chests M opium, C Bomanjee & Co; 7 chests M opium, J Peerbhoy; 251 chests M pium, David Sassoon & Co; 5 chests M opium, M Manockjee & Co; 10 chests M opium, N J Ebram; 100 bales cotton, C Ebram; 24 chests M opium, D J Hoosan.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa (s), 9 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co; 8 chests M opium, N J Ebram; 7½ chests M opium, G Sabhagmul; 14 chests M opium, C Bomanjee & Co; 13 chests M opium, K Jokeram.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53' 45" N., long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.
Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on the 8th April.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·309	in.
Temperature of the Air	82·1	"
Wet bulb Thermometer	75·0	"
Dew Point	72·2	"
Relative Humidity of Air	·724	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	3·4	"
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	86·2	"
Minimum do. do.	77·1	"
Gen. Direction of Wind—NW. NNW. NNE, NW, WNW, NW.		
Movement of 24 hours	338	

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.
The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.
The after nacket at 3 P.M.
After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.
Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.
Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.
The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	...	April	... 15	Wednesday	...	August	... 23
Do	...	do	... 22	Do	...	do	... 30
Do	...	do	... 29	Do	...	September	... 6
Do	...	May	... 6	Do	...	do	... 13
Do	...	do	... 13	Do	...	do	... 20
Do	...	do	... 20	Saturday	...	do	... 30
Do	...	do	... 27	Do	...	October	... 7
Wednesday	...	do	... 31	Do	...	do	... 14
Do	...	June	... 7	Do	...	do	... 21
Do	...	do	... 14	Do	...	do	... 28
Do	...	do	... 21	Do	...	November	... 4
Do	...	do	... 28	Do	...	do	... 11
Do	...	July	... 5	Do	...	do	... 18
Do	...	do	... 12	Do	...	do	... 25
Do	...	do	... 16	Do	...	December	... 2
Do	...	do	... 22	Do	...	do	... 9
Do	...	August	... 6	Do	...	do	... 16
Do	...	do	... 9	Do	...	do	... 23
Do	...	do	... 16	Do	...	do	... 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; overy additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.
Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.
Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles,
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to itsconditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

			At Noon.				At Noon
Thursday	...	April	... 13	Wednesday	...	September	... 13
Do	...	do	... 27	Do	...	do	... 27
Wednesday	...	May	... 10	Thursday	...	October	... 12
Do	...	do	... 24	Do	...	do	... 26
Do	...	June	... 7	Do	...	November	... 9
Do	...	do	... 21	Do	...	do	... 23
Do	...	July	... 5	Do	...	December	... 7
Do	...	do	... 19	Do	...	do	... 21
Do	...	August	... 2	Do	...	Jan. 1872	... 4
Do	...	do	... 16	Do	...	do	... 18
Do	...	do	... 30				

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I.,
A CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN
THE TOWN HALL
BY MEMBERS OF THE
BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
ON THURSDAY, 13TH APRIL, AT 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Piano Solo, "Rakoczi Indulo," Hungarian March.
Vocal Quartette, "Thuringian Volkslied"
Violin Solo, "Le Rêve"
Chorus (for Men's voices), "The Wanderer"..... W. Fischer.
Duet (for Soprano and Baritone), "Vedi, o cara, tal Sacchetto" ..... Ricci.

PART II.

Chorus (for Men's voices), "Chase away, dear one". O. Lorenz.
Piano Solo. "La Chasse" ..... A de Kontaki.
Baritone Solo, "The Snow lies white" ..... Sullivan.
Soprano Solo, "The Nightingale's Trill" ..... W. Ganz.
Catch, "Would you know my Celia's charms" ..... Webbe.

TICKETS can be had at Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co., Rampart Row, and of Mr. J. NEUBERG, Medow Street. Single, Rs. 5 each; Family Tickets, for two, Rs. 8; and for three, Rs. 10.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S
FINANCIAL STATEMENT,
FOR 1871-2.
MAY BE HAD, IN PAMPHLET SHAPE, 20 pp.,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription .....Rs. 12 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CANDY—April 7th, at Kirkee, the wife of Captain G. H. Candy, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATH.

ALLI ABDOOLLA—April 3rd, at Bellasis Road, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Alli Abdoolla, aged 8 months and 8 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FISHER—March 31st, at Mooltan, the wife of V. C. Fisher, Esq., R.A., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CHAPMAN—WRIGHT—March 31st, at Roorkee, by the Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, M.A., Mr. W. J. Chapman, to Miss M. P. Wright.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1871.

PARIS, for more than a month, has resisted the armed force arrayed against her by the rest of France. We printed yesterday an account of the "Central Committee," which from small beginnings has become the Government of Paris, if it has not merged into the "Commune," and has evidently organized a powerful army, powerful at least behind fortifications. So strong and audacious had the Parisians become that nearly a fortnight ago they moved out of Paris to crush the Government at Versailles, but they met with the fate of Trochu's better organized fighting men, and had to retreat before the soldiers of Thiers, as the Trochu levies were driven in by the soldiers of "William." The Parisians were severed into different bodies, and they were harrassed in retreat by spirited attacks which carried the redoubts about Chatillon and on the side of Valerien drove the insurgents within the enceinte. At first we were inclined to believe that all the Forts on the left bank of the Seine were in the hands of the National soldiers. A review of the telegrams, received for the last week, however, leads to the belief that Valerien only, on the left bank, is occupied by National troops, and that all the other Forts from Ivry to Issy are held by the Parisian faction. The National soldiers hold the southern heights formerly held by the Germans, and the artillery duel, so often referred to, is carried on by rebels in the Forts against Nationals on the heights. The occupation of Valerien gives the Nationals a much greater command over Paris than the Germans ever had. It enables them to push their attacks close up to the Portes (not forts) Maillot and Neuilly, Gates of the enceinte where two roads pass, one the Avenue de la Grande Armée, leading from the fortifications to Neuilly, the other the Avenue de la Porte Maillot, leading from the Arc de Triomphe. It will be observed that the Parisians on this side have been driven out of Courbevoie over the Seine, and, as we infer, within the enceinte. Thus, although kept at bay by the Forts on the South, the National soldiers are gaining ground on the side opposite Valerien. The tug of war will come, not only when the walls of Paris are stormed, but when the soldiers engage inside and face the various fortified posts, the strongest of which appears to be Montmartre. This conflict is far more appalling than that waged between the French and the Germans. At all events it brings into high relief the boundless pretensions of the Paris mob; not that the world required new evidence. The phrase "Gentlemen of the Pavement" gave great offence when it was uttered; they are the rulers now, and are displaying that acme of intelligence which excites the loyal admiration of the Tory *Pall Mall Gazette*. The Assembly, if its nerve lasts, must win, but the price of success will be bloodshed never forgotten or forgiven.

COLONEL RICHARD STRACHEY has left India after firing a parting shot from a gun loaded for him by Mr. Robert Knight, an able financial artillerist, who loads the guns of most people—at least the guns of those who agree with him. It has been averred that Mr. Knight's gun was loaded by Mr. George Campbell, but those who have made this fortunate discovery were not aware of it in 1868, when one or more of them, in discussing the Octroi duties, twitted Mr. Knight with having proposed to abolish duties altogether. With all his faults and errors, and to our thinking they are not few, Mr. Robert Knight is one of the ablest journalists in India, one of the best informed, but also in many respects one of the most pernicious. Full of ideas—it does not matter whether he originates or assimilates them, he can expound them, which is more than can be said of the more vindictive of his detractors and their ideas, if they have any—he troubles the pool of thought and keeps it from growing stagnant, and we can well believe that a man like Colonel Strachey profits by the dashing dissertations of his Gamalie l.

The speech of the honourable member, who has gone home to superintend the construction of railways that will never pay, is a very useful commentary on Indian financial policy. If Sir Richard Temple or Lord Mayo, whichever may be the real financial minister, would study it side by side with Mr. Gladstone's budgets, he or they might perhaps come to understand what is meant by poverty of invention. It does not necessarily mean the non-invention of new taxes. Mr. Gladstone has failed many times in that walk. It means a bold and comprehensive and sensible use of existing resources, not the mere jog-trot raising of money, a process in which a native minister would excel even Sir Richard Temple. Colonel Strachey, who does not pretend to be a financier, so far as we know, pointed out a mode whereby the export duties might be abolished. There is nothing novel in the suggestion as there is or was in the proposal to make all India a free port, but if there is not novelty there is efficiency. The Colonel asserts—and the head of the Public Works Department ought to know—that a large section of the export duties might be abolished if the Government would forego two luxuries—the making of a harbour at Kurrachee and the making of something else on the Godavery. He does not say that these even are the best selections, and if they are not the best there must be many worse, and even more money might be saved if the Government had the courage to resist the cry for public works, a cry which mostly means—Give us money to spend; give us the opportunity of writing grand reports on progress, and nothing more. Nearly a third of the Bombay assignment goes into the great cavern of the Public Works Department, and nearly a twelfth of the so-called imperial revenue is similarly engulphed. By savings in that quarter, and by the arrest of expenditure on civil administration, a Finance Minister would not only obtain the means of reforming the tariff, but would be able to abolish the income-tax, or if that cannot be got done, lower the salt duty. The great fact in Indian finance is that taxation is increasing on every side in forms more or less petty and vexatious; and the desideratum of Indian finance is a reduction of taxation, as the desideratum of Indian politics is rest, to permit the seed of all sorts sown broadcast within the last ten years to grow. But what hope can we have when Lord Mayo is big with public works, and his Calonne intent on taxation; when Lord Mayo considers "the poor Indian" but lightly taxed, and has adopted the heresy that the land-tax is a rent and not a tax—as if it mattered what he calls it, so long as it *is* a payment which, for ages, has been considered the property of the State for the purposes of public administration? We need not say anything about Colonel Strachey's fundamental political economy, because it is far away from the practical, but we note his admission, that commerce and the tax-payers could be relieved, if the Government would effect a root-and-branch reform in its policy, and the principles that underlie its policy of spending money on devouring public works.

THE HON. MR. SEWARD, who, we are glad to say, appears in excellent health and spirits, received many callers yesterday, at the residence of Mr. Farnham, the American Consul, where he is staying. Last night he dined with His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mr. Farnham, Miss Seward, and Miss Risby. Mr. Seward we need hardly say is always glad to receive visitors at the places he stays at in his travels.

COLONEL BOYD, commanding at Asseerghur, was to leave that place on the 9th instant for Bombay en route to England—to the regret of everybody at the station. Lieut.-Col. Torin Thatcher was to take the command for the present.

THE "Guzerat Mitra" tells us that the great fire at Baroda last Tuesday broke out at the Ghareeperee Gate. "The severe blowing of the wind at the time, and the miserably poor supply of water, are the principal reasons of its being widespread."

THE statement that the soldier named Picking, who was in company with Robinson, another soldier, when the latter perpetrated a dastardly murder near Asseerghur, had escaped while a prisoner, is quite incorrect. He was released, we learn, in consequence of the verdict of the court of inquest, which found that the crime had been committed by Robinson only. After being so released he deserted, along with the canteen sergeant and another man—the "middle man"—the canteen sergeant taking away a lot of coin. They have all been apprehended by Captain Fraser, superintendent of police, and will be sent back to Asseerghur.

THE TEMPERATURE OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Enclosed I hand you a statement of observations I have just made in a trip to Calcutta and Cawnpore in my patent railway carriage.

I have given the temperature of an ordinary carriage taken at the same time, in order that your readers may see the advantages gained by my new process of ventilating.

Will you kindly allow my statement a place in one of your early issues? and oblige—Faithfully yours,

R. D. SANDERS,
Depy. Loco. Supt., G. I. P. Railway.
G. I. P. Railway Co.'s Offices, 10th April.

Experimental trips from Bombay to Calcutta, and Allahabad to Cawnpore—

Date.	Station.	Time.	Tem. of Improved Carriage. Wet bulb.	Dr bulb.	Tem. of an ordinary Carriage	
1871.		P.M.				
Mar. 28	Bombay	...	...	...	...	
	Tannah	12-15	83° Far	86° Far.	92° Far	
	Callian	12-50	77 "	88 "	98 "	
	Kusaarah	2-45	77 "	84½ "	103 "	
	Egutpoora	4-45	74 "	84½ "	105 "	
	Munmar	7- 0	76 "	78 "	92 "	
29	Garrawarra	12-35	74 "	85 "	96 "	
	Nursingpore	1-20	73 "	84 "	98 "	
	Jubblepore	3- 5	73 "	83 "	101 "	
	Sehora Road	5- 0	72 "	81 "	98 "	
		A.M.				
30	Doomraon	10- 0	72 "	76 "	93 "	
	Rossoulspore	10-40	73 "	78 "	91½ "	
		P.M.				
	Dinapore	12- 5	73 "	78 "	93 "	
	Barrh	2- 0	73 "	78 "	96 "	
	Luckieserai	4- 0	73½ "	78½ "	98½ "	
	Jamui	5- 0	70 "	77 "	96 "	
		A.M.				
Apr. 4	Allahabad	...	...	...	...	
	arrwara	5- 0	78 "	80 "	88 "	
	Sirathoo	9-42	78 "	81 "	91 "	
	Khaga	10-30	78 "	81 "	96 "	
	Berhampore	11- 0	76 "	81 "	98 "	
	Futteepoor	11-45	77 "	82 "	98½ "	
		P.M.				
	Mulwar	12-15	77½ "	83½ "	99 "	
	Mohar	12-45	76 "	84 "	10- "	
	Sirsone	1-30	76 "	84 "	100½ "	
	Cawnpore	2-10	76 "	84 "	101 "	

Through mail from Bombay to Calcutta.

Speed of this train 18 miles per hour, including stoppages.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 10th April, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 10th April, 11-5 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

KURRACHEE, 10th April, 9-35 P.M.—Persian route right to London.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FURIOUS FIGHTING NEAR PARIS.

LONDON, 9TH APRIL.

Furious fighting was going on yesterday round Fort Valerien. The Versailles Army is bombarding forts Malliot and Neuilly. The Versailles troops are gaining ground near Bicetre and Montrouge.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

ADEN, 8TH APRIL.

The s.s. Columbian, with the outward Indian mails, left here for Bombay at 3 P.M. to-day.

LONDON, 9TH APRIL, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day has been closed owing to holidays.

Oriental Bank shares ....£43.
Chartered " " .....£13-10.
" Mercantile " .....£24.
Hongkong and Shanghai shares £34-10
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 92⅝.
5 per cent. " " .....100.
5½ per cent. " " .....107½.

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

HONGKONG, 22ND MARCH.

Latest advices from Japan state that affairs continue unsettled. There has been another assassination, and fresh internal troubles are expected. Extra precautions are being taken to protect the Mikado's person. The spring, it is thought, is likely to be pregnant with startling events in the warlike history of Japan.

It is asserted that the Japanese Government have found a clue to the recent extensive forgeries of *Ruisat* (paper money.) A European is said to be an accomplice in conjunction with the natives who executed them.

The latest advices from the North report all quiet, and that both at Tientsin and in the country the tone adopted towards foreigners is not unfriendly.

RELIEF OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

THE following letter has been received by the Treasurer of the District Grand Lodge of the Freemasons in Bombay from the Secretary of the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War :—

JOHN J. WINTON, Esq., District Grand Lodge, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in requesting you to offer the sincere thanks of this Committee to the members of the District Grand Lodge of Freemasons at Bombay for a kind remittance received this day of one hundred and fifty pounds (150) as their additional subscription.

Be so good as to assure the subscribers that the sympathy and the substantial help received from India (as well as from other distant parts of the Empire) is regarded by the Committee with peculiar satisfaction: a proof of the strong ties which unite us as fellow-subjects, and of sympathy with and approval of our work.—Believe me, &c.,

CHARLES J. BURGESS.

NEWS FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

MAJOR SYDNEY SMITH, Assistant Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, has sent the following official report, dated Camp Mundanee, 25th March 1871 :—

WAHABEES.—News from the Wahabee territory confirmatory of last report.

BAHREIN AND GUTTUR.—The chiefs of Bahrein and Guttur seem to be sincere in their desire for a friendly alliance; and I am informed that Bin Sance, of Guttur, has gone to meet Sheikh Esau at Bahrein for the purpose of coming to a proper understanding with each other.

MUSCAT.—Syud Abdool Azeez had arrived at Muscat from Gwadur, and has joined his half-brother Syud Toorkee.

GWADUR.—Syud Nassir bin Howreynee is reported to have left Gwadur in an Arab vessel, with the intention of proceeding to Zanzibar.

BUSHIRE.—Cholera is still said to prevail in Bushire; also small-pox extending along the Persian Coast.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—March 20th—barque Australian Packet, from Batavia. March 19th—s.s. Madras, from Bombay. March 24th—H. M. S. Amberwitch, from Kurrachee; s.s. Madras, from Busreh.

DEPARTURES.—March 19th—s.s. Madras, to Busreh. March 24th—H. M. S. Amberwitch, to Fao.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.—H. M.'s gun-boat Hugh Rose—s.s. Madras, and barque Australian Packet.

NEWS FROM MUSCAT.

THE following official report is from Major Way, Political Agent and Consul at Muscat, and is dated March 31 :—

His Highness Syed Toorkee has been suffering from a slight attack of paralysis brought on by over-work and anxiety: he is now nearly recovered.

The country under His Highness' rule is quiet. Sohar and Rostak are still disturbed.

Sabrahim bin Ghes has sent to Sheikh Ahmed, of the Ya Yayer tribe, to mediate between him and His Highness Syed Toorkee. He is now at Sohur.

Sheikh Salah is restless and intriguing, and has been trying to raise money on his estates. His cousin Syed bin Ali has been sent by His Highness Syed Toorkee to invite him to Muscat.

Fusul bin Hamood is in Rostak.

His Highness Syed Toorkee has obtained possession of the sloop Rahamaney from His Highness Syed Salim on payment of the mortgages on her. She is in a very bad condition, and has neither guns nor ammunition on board.

The properties confiscated by the late Government are being returned to those from whom they were taken.

Trade is steadily increasing, and credit to up-country traders has been extended to three months. This shows restored confidence.

Small-pox has appeared in the town and neighbourhood. A few cases have proved fatal.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—Ship Fayzul Rahmon, from Calcutta; ship Fayzul Currim, from Calcutta; ship Ann, from Calcutta; ship Cutch Merchant, from Calcutta; sloop Rahamaney, from Kishin.

BOMBAY.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, who has been granted two months' leave, proceeds to the Neilgherries to-day.

THE SPECIAL JURY will not be required to attend at the Sessions till Monday next, when, we presume, Sharman's case will come on for hearing.

KAIRA.—Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee, District Deputy Collector of Kaira, says a native paper, is to be transferred to the Panch Mahals, as a temporary measure.

DR. KNAPP.—We understand that Dr. Knapp, Superintendent under the Contagious Diseases Act, is shortly to be appointed a Professor of the Grant Medical College.

INQUEST.—Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on Sunday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Rumma, woman. On the 2nd instant, the woman was found lying in a gully, and on being questioned she said that she had stumbled over the pavement and broken her leg. She was removed to the hospital, where she died on Sunday last. The jury found that the death had been caused by tetanus following a compound fracture of the leg.

SUICIDE.—On Sunday an inquest was held before Dr. Blaney, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, concerning the death of Ramjee Bhoga, a harness-maker. Deceased had lately been much depressed in spirits on account of the death of his wife and child. On Sunday morning he took a quantity of opium from the box of his father, an opium-eater, and swallowed a large portion of it. He was removed to the hospital, where he died the same day. The jury came to the conclusion that the death had been caused by opium, voluntarily administered to himself.

HER MAJESTY'S 56TH REGIMENT arrived in Poona from Bombay by two special trains on Saturday last. The strength of the regiment consists of 33 officers, 14 ladies, 15 children, 930 men, 87 women and 99 children.—*Deccan Herald*, April 10.

THE MOHURRUM.—From

The proof of this is, I think, to be found in a comparison between the proceedings of English courts of justice and those of countries which have no such rules, and between the proceedings of English courts in which these rules are and those in which they are not understood and acted upon. As a preliminary remark, I think I ought to observe that the knowledge of these rules possessed by English lawyers is derived far more from the daily practice in the courts than from theoretical study. Many English lawyers know by habit almost instinctively whether this or that (to use the common phrase) is or is not evidence, although they have hardly given the theory of the matter a thought. Practice therefore, and not theory, affords the true test of the value of these rules. In fact, the clumsy, intricate, ambiguous, and, in many instances, absurd theory, by which the rules of evidence are connected together came after the eminently sagacious practice which they were intended to justify and explain. What is the practical effect of these rules? I may perhaps be permitted to answer this by referring to a book which I published in 1863 on the criminal laws of England, and which contains, amongst other things, an analysis of several celebrated trials, English and French. One object of that analysis was to contrast the effect of the presence and absence of rules of evidence, and I think that any one who would take the trouble to compare those trials together carefully will agree with me in the conclusion that the practical effect of the English rules of evidence in those cases was to shorten the proceedings enormously, and at the same time to consolidate and strengthen them, keeping out nothing that a reasonable person would have wished to have before him as materials for his judgment. The French system, on the other hand, which dispenses with all rules of evidence, got, at least in those cases, no other result from the want of them than floods of irrelevant gossip and collateral questions enough to confuse and bewilder the strongest head. Again, compare the proceedings of an ordinary Court of criminal justice with the proceedings of a court-martial, in which the rules of evidence are far less strictly enforced and less clearly understood. An ordinary criminal Court never gets very far from the point, but a court-martial continually wanders into questions far remote from those which it was assembled to try. Nothing, for instance, is more common than to see the prosecutor change places as it were with the prisoner, or to find collateral issues pursued till the Court finds itself engaged in determining, not whether A was guilty of a military offence, but whether Z told a falsehood on some perfectly irrelevant subject. In a case which I well recollect, B testified against A. B, being cross-examined, to his credit stated a fact not otherwise relevant to the enquiry. Z denied the fact which B affirmed, and made further statements which were contradicted by intermediate letters of the alphabet. No judge can possibly be expected, by the mere light of nature, to know how to set limits to the inquiries in which he is engaged, yet if he does not, an incalculable waste of time and energy, and a great weakening of the authority of his court is sure to follow. Active and zealous advocates who have no rules of evidence to restrain their zeal would have it in their power to pervert the administration of justice to the basest purposes, and to inflict immense injury on every class connected with it, directly or remotely, that might and often would in such hands be made the excuse for tearing open old quarrels and reviving questions laid at rest, and giving fresh animus to scandals long since exploded, and the main question would frequently be lost sight of in a cloud of irritating and useless collateral issues. I may be excused for referring to my own experience at the bar in illustration of this. Appeals against orders of affiliation used invariably to produce an amount of perjury and counter-perjury which I should think it would be difficult to exceed in any country. In certain parts of the country it was a point of honour for the friends of the putative father and of the mother respectively to "go to session to swear for him" or her, as they used to say. No one who did not take part in such cases could imagine the strange ramifications of falsehood and contradiction into which a hotly-contested case of this kind would spread, or the number of imputations thrown on the honesty and chastity of the different witnesses, male and female. If it had not been for the rules of evidence the reputations of half the population of the village would have been torn in pieces. The rules of evidence kept matters to a point, and so minimized the evil; but the parties, the witnesses, and the attorneys, all appeared to me to be one more anxious than another to fight the matter out till the very last ray of character had been stripped off the back of every man, woman, and child, whose name was in any way brought into the discussion. The French courts display this evil in an aggravated form. In the work to which I have already referred will be found an account of the trial of a monk, named Leotade, for murder. If disposed of under the English rules of evidence, it could hardly have taken more than a day or two at the most. In the French courts it lasted for, I think, about three weeks, and branched out into all sorts of subjects. One witness in particular was discovered to have seduced a girl seven years before, and letters from her to him were read to throw light on his character. He naturally wished to give his own account of the transactions, but was stopped on the ground that a line must be drawn somewhere, and that the Court chose to draw it between the point at which an irrelevant slur had been thrown on his character, and the point at which, had he been permitted to do so, he might have given an equally irrelevant explanation.

It is not, however, merely for the purpose of confining judicial proceedings within reasonable limits that rules of evidence are useful. They are also of pre-eminent importance for the purpose of protecting and guiding the judge in the discharge of his duty. There is a sense in which it may be said with perfect truth that even legislative power is unequal to the task of abolishing rules of evidence. No doubt it is competent to the Legislature to provide that no rules of evidence shall have the force of law, but unless they expressly forbid all courts and judges to act upon any rules at all, ought to listen to any arguments as to the manner in which they shall exercise the discretion with which they are invested (propositions too absurd to state or to discuss) the judges infallibly will hear, and will be guided by arguments upon the subject, and these arguments will be drawn from the practice of English courts. Moreover, the courts of appeal will exercise their own discretion on the matter, and thus by degrees the system would grow up again in the most cumbrous, chaotic, and inconvenient of all conceivable shapes. The plain truth is that there is only one possible way by getting rid of the law of evidence, and that is by getting rid of the administration of justice by lawyers, and returning to the system of mere personal discretion.

It may be that some persons would like this policy, but I suppose it is one which I need not discuss.

So far I have considered the rules of evidence merely as they conduce to the important practical objects of keeping proceedings to the point, and of protecting and supporting the judges. I must now say a few words on their value as furnishing the judge with solid tests of truth. I fully admit that their value in this respect is often exaggerated and misconceived, but I think that when the matter is fairly stated, it will be found that they have a real, though it may be described as a negative value for this purpose. There are two great problems on which the rules of evidence throw no light at all, and on which they are not intended to throw any light; and it must be admitted that those problems are by far the most important of any which a judge has to solve. No rule of evidence that ever was framed will assist a judge in the very smallest degree in determining the master question of the whole subject—Whether and how far he ought to believe what the witnesses say? Again, rules of evidence are not, and do not, profess to be rules of logic. They throw no light at all on a further question of equal importance to the one just stated. What inference ought the judge do draw from the facts in which, after considering the statements made to him, he believes? In every judicial proceeding whatever these two questions—Is this true; and if it is true, what then?—ought to be constantly present to the mind of the judge, and it must be admitted that the rules of evidence do not throw the smallest portion of light upon them, and that persons who are absolutely ignorant of those rules may give a much better answer to each of these questions than men to whom every rule of evidence is perfectly familiar. I think that a more or less distinct perception of this, coupled with impatience of the exaggerated pretensions which have sometimes been made on behalf of the rules of evidence, are the principal reasons for the distrust and dislike with which they are at times regarded. This dislike I think merely a particular application of the vulgar error which in so many instances leads people to depreciate art in comparison with nature, as if there were an opposition between the two, and as if art in all cases did not presuppose and depend upon nature. The best shoes in the world will not make a man walk nor will the best glasses make him see, and in just the same way the best rules of evidence will not supply the place of natural sagacity or of a taste for, and training in logic, but it no more follows that rules of evidence are useless as guides to truth than that shoes or glasses are useless as assistances to the feet and to the eyes. The real use of rules of evidence is ascertaining the truth consists in the fact that they supply negative tests warranted by very long and varied experience, as to two great points, the relevance of facts to the question to be decided by the Court, and the sort of evidence by which particular facts ought to be proved. They may in the broadest and most popular form be stated thus.

If you want to arrive at the truth as to any matter of fact of serious importance observe the following maxims. First, if your belief in the principal fact which you wish to ascertain is to be after all no inference from other facts, let those facts at all events be closely connected with the principal fact in some one of certain specific modes. Secondly, never believe in any fact whatever, whether it is the fact which you principally wish to determine, or whether it is a fact from which you propose to infer the existence of the principal fact, until you have before you the best evidence that is to be had, that is to say, if the fact is a thing done, have before you some one who saw it done with his own eyes. If it was a thing said, have before you some one who heard it said with his own ears. If it was a written paper, have the paper before you and read it for yourself. This exception—qualifications and explanations apart—is the true essence of the rules of evidence, and I think that no one will deny either that these rules are in themselves eminently wise, or that they are by no means so obvious and self-evident that the mere unassisted natural sagacity of judicial officers of every grade can be trusted to grasp their full meaning and to apply them to the practical questions which arise in the administration of justice with no assistance from any express law. I do not wish to exaggerate, but I must add, that I attach considerable moral and speculative value to these rules. If they are firmly grasped by by courts of justice, and rigidly insisted upon in all practical matters which come before the courts they will gradually work their way amongst the people at large, and furnish them with tests by which to distinguish between credulity and rational belief upon a great variety of matters which will be of vast importance. I ought to add that the good which they are calculated to effect can be obtained only by erecting them into laws and rigorously enforcing them. When this is done I feel confident that experience will be continually adding to the proof of their value.

So far I have tried to prove the proposition that the English rules of evidence are of real solid value, and that they are not a mere collection of arbitrary subtleties which shackle instead of guiding natural sagacity. I pass now to the next proposition, which is, that these rules are expressed in a form so confused, intricate, and lengthy that it is hardly possible for any one to learn their true meaning otherwise than by practice, an inconvenience which may be altogether avoided by a careful and systematic distribution. For the proof of this proposition, if indeed it is disputed, I can only refer in general to the English text-books on the subject. They form a mass of confusion which no one can understand until by the aid of long practice he learns the intention of the different rules of which they heap together innumerable and often incoherent illustrations. I am far from wishing to impute this as a fault to the industrious and in many cases distinguished authors of these compilations. They, like all other hand-books, are intended for immediate practical purposes, and are mere collections of enormous masses of isolated rulings generally relating to some very minute point. It was necessary, therefore, that they should be arranged rather with reference to vague catch-words with which the ears of lawyers are familiar, than with reference to theoretical principles which it has never been worth any lawyer's while to investigate.

The condition of the law of evidence, as well as the condition of many other branches of the law of England, affords continual illustrations of the extraordinary intricacy and difficulty which arises from the combination of the very greatest practical sagacity with an absence of sound theory, or what is still worse with the presence of unsound theory. No one who has not seen it could possibly imagine how obscure the meaning of a clever man may become when he is forced to squeeze it into the terms of a theory which does not fit and is not true. I will give one or two illustrations of my meaning. The expression "hearsay is no evidence," early obtained considerable currency in the English courts. In a general way its meaning is clear enough, and what is more, is true; but when considered as the scientific expression of a general truth from which rules can be deduced in particular cases, it is inaccurate, faulty, and obscure to the last degree. The objections to it are that both "hearsay" and "evidence" are words of the most uncertain kind, each of which may mean several different things. For instance, hearsay may mean what you have heard a man say, and this is its most obvious meaning, but it is difficult to imagine a grosser absurdity than the assertion that no one is ever to prove in a judicial proceeding anything said by any other person. "Hearsay" again may be taken to mean that which a person did not perceive with his own organs of perception, but this is not the natural sense of the word, and it is almost impossible in practice to divest a word of its natural meaning.

The word "evidence" is also exceedingly ambiguous. It may mean that which a witness says in Court. It may mean the facts to which he testifies, regarded as a ground-work for further inference. Notwithstanding this, the phrase "hearsay is no evidence" being emphatic and easy to recollect, stuck in the ears and in the minds of lawyers, and has been taken by many text-writers as the principle on which their statement of the most important branch of the law should be arranged; they accordingly took to describing as hearsay every fact of which evidence was by law excluded; in short, they turned "hearsay is no evidence" into "that which is not evidence is hearsay." They did not, however, do this expressly; they did it by describing as exceptions to the rule excluding hearsay all cases in which evidence was admitted of anything which would have been excluded but for such exceptions. This is so intricate a statement, that I can hardly expect the Council to follow me, but I will give an illustration of what I mean. The question is, whether a piece of land belongs to A or B. A says that it belongs to him, because his father C bought it from D, who bought it from E, and he produces the deeds by which E conveyed the land to D, and D conveyed it to C. Now as D and E are not parties to the suit between A and B, and as A cannot of his own knowledge know any thing of the transaction between them, English text-writers call the deed between D and E "hearsay;" and according to Mr. Pitt-Taylor, the rule which permits such deeds to be given in evidence is the third exception to the rule which excludes hearsay. One of the judges, if I am not mistaken, called such evidence "written hearsay," and so indifferent are English lawyers in general to the abuse of language for the sake of momentary convenience, that it probably never struck him that this was a contradiction in terms. I think, however, that it is hard to expect people to understand, bear in mind, and follow out in all its ramifications a system which employs language in such a peculiar manner as to call ancient deeds "written hearsay." To talk of hearing a document is like talking of seeing a sound. I now turn to the ambiguity of the word "evidence" to which I have already referred. As I have just said, "evidence" sometimes means a fact which suggests an inference. For instance, it is common to say,—"Recent possession of stolen goods is evidence of theft," that is, the fact of such possession suggests the inference of theft. At other times, and I think more frequently, "evidence" means what a witness actually says in court, or that which he produces. For instance, we say the evidence which he gave was true. I might occupy, I will not say, the attention, but the time of your Lordship and the Council for hours if I were to attempt to describe the amount of confusion and obscurity which the neglect of this simple and obvious distinction has thrown over the whole subject. I will content myself with observing that it produces the effect of giving a double meaning to every expression into which the word "evidence" is introduced. "Circumstantial evidence," "hearsay evidence," "direct evidence," "primary evidence," "best evidence," have each two sets of meanings, and the result is that it is almost impossible to arrive at a clear and comprehensive knowledge of the whole subject, or see how its various parts are related to each other without an amount of study, thought, and practical acquaintance with the actual working of the rules of evidence which few people are in a position to bestow upon the subject.

I may appear to be detaining the Council unduly upon merely verbal questions, but I think that it is a common fault to underrate the importance of accurate language, particularly in regard to the fundamental terms of any particular branch of knowledge. In regard to law I have not the least doubt that a very large proportion of the intricacy and difficulty which attach to it is due to the fact that proper pains have never been bestowed on the definition of its fundamental terms. What could be made of euclid if we were not quite sure of our meaning when we spoke of a point, a line, a circle, parallels, and perpendiculars; such a defect would render geometry impossible, and the defect which makes large parts of the law almost unintelligible, and beyond all measure cumbrous and unwieldy, is precisely analogous to it in principle. I believe that if its fundamental terms were defined as clearly as the term "law" was defined by the late Mr. Austin, the study of law would become comparatively easy, in many cases attractive for its own sake, that its bulk might be diminished to a degree of which people in general have hardly any conception, that the expense of its administration might be greatly diminished, and that comparative certainty might do away with a very large amount of needless and harassing litigation.

I shall now proceed to describe shortly the principles on which the draft bill of the committee has been framed. In the first place we thought it necessary to fix the sense in which the fundamental terms of the subject should be understood, and for that purpose we define 'fact,' 'evidence,' 'proof,' 'proved,' and some others, as to which I will content myself with a reference to the report. It seemed to us that the remainder of the subject would fall under the following general heads—

1. The relevancy of fact to the issues to be proved.
2. The proof of facts according to their virtue by oral, documentary, or material evidence.
3. The production of evidence in Court.
4. The duties of the Court, and the effect of mistaken admission or rejection of evidence.

These heads would, we think, be found to embrace and to arrange in their natural order all the subjects treated of by English text-writers and judges under the general head of the law of evidence. I will say a few words on their relation to each other, and on each of them in turn.

The main feature of the bill consists in the distinction drawn by it between the relevancy of facts and the mode of proving relevant facts. The neglect of this distinction by English text-writers no doubt arises from the ambiguity of the word "evidence," to which I have already referred, and is the main cause of the extreme difficulty of understanding the English law of evidence systematically. I will shortly illustrate my meaning. A says "Z committed murder." First of all this is a fact—something which could be directly perceived by the sense of hearing, and distinctly remembered afterwards. Now, whether this fact is or is not relevant in a particular case depends upon a variety of circumstances. If the question is whether A was guilty of defaming Z by accusing him of murder, or whether Z had a motive for assaulting A, because A said that he had committed murder, or if Z is accused of murder, and the object is to show that when A charged him with it he behaved as if he were guilty, or in many other instances which might be put the fact that A spoke those words is clearly relevant. But if the question is, whether Z actually did commit murder, the fact that A thought so or said so, generally speaking, is not relevant. Supposing, however, that the fact is relevant on some one of the grounds just mentioned or on any other ground, whatever be the ground on which the words are relevant to the matter under inquiry, it is obvious that the words themselves ought to be satisfactorily proved, and the rule of English law, and we think it is a wise rule, is that they must be proved by the assertion of some witness that he heard them said with his own ears. English text-writers throw together these two classes of rules under the head of hearsay. They lay down the general rule that hearsay is no evidence, meaning by it that certain classes of facts called hearsay are to be treated as irrelevant to the determination of particular questions, and it is necessary to look through a long list of exceptions to that rule in order to see whether in a particular case A's statement may or may not be proved. If you find that it can be proved, the question is, how can it be proved? and you propose to prove it by a witness who says that B told him that he heard A say so. Again, you are told, "hearsay is no evidence," but this time the expression means not the fact is irrelevant, but that the testimony by which it is proposed to prove the fact is improper. One extreme inconvenience of this is that the most important part of the English law of evidence is thrown into the most intricate and inconvenient of all possible forms, that of a very wide negative of most uncertain meaning qualified by a long string of exceedingly intricate exceptions.

No one who has not gone through the process of learning the law by mere rule-of-thumb practice can imagine the degree of needless obscurity and difficulty upon this point, of the existence of which he becomes gradually conscious. It would be perfectly fair to say to almost any English text-writer, "You tell me at enormous length what is not evidence, but you nowhere tell me what is evidence, except indeed in large compilations which point out what has to be proved upon particular issues, and which it is as impossible to read or remember as it is to read or remember any other mere works of reference."

I hope that we have been able to avoid this, and that the 2nd chapter of the bill will be found to state specifically and in a positive form what sorts of facts are relevant, as being sufficiently connected with the facts in issue to afford grounds for an inference as to their existence or non-existence. I will not weary the Council by mentioning those rules, and I will content myself by referring to the bill and to the report. But I may shortly illustrate them by reference to a passage from a modern historian which will relieve the dulness of a very technical speech. The passage to which I refer is a short summary by Mr. Froude of the ground on which he believes that Mary, Queen of Scots, murdered her husband.

As Mr. Froude is not a lawyer, he certainly wrote what I am about to read without reference to rules of evidence. I think the fact that he did in fact unconsciously observe them illustrates very strongly the truth of my assertion that they are no more than the result of experience and practical sagacity thrown into a categorical shape. I need hardly say that I use the passage merely as an illustration, and without any notion of adopting Mr. Froude's opinions, or asserting the truth of his facts. I am concerned merely with their relevance.

"She (Mary) was known to have been weary of her husband, and anxious to get rid of him."

By our draft, the facts which show motive are relevant. "The difficulty and means of disposing of him had been discussed in her presence, and she had herself suggested to Sir James Balfour to kill him."

(Facts which show preparation for a fact in issue are relevant) "she brought him to the house where he was destroyed. She was with him two hours before his death."

(Facts so connected with the facts in issue as to form part of the same transactions are relevant.)

"And afterwards threw every difficulty in the way of any examination into the circumstances of his end."

"(Subsequent conduct influenced by any fact in issue is relevant).

"The Earl of Bothwell was publicly accused of the murder."

(Facts necessary to be known in order to introduce relevant facts are relevant).

"She kept him close at her side; she would not allow him to be arrested; she went openly to Seton with him before her widowhood was a fortnight old. When at last unwillingly she consented to his trial Edinburgh was occupied by his retainers. He presented himself at the Tolbooth surrounded by the Royal Guard, and the charge fell to the ground because the Crown did not prosecute, and the Earl of Lennox had been prevented from appearing."

(Subsequent conduct influenced by any fact in issue is relevant.)

"A few weeks later she married Bothwell, though he had a wife already, and when her subjects rose in arms against her, and took her prisoner, she refused to allow herself to be divorced from him." Subsequent conduct. Motive.

A large part of the evidence consisted of certain letters which the Queen was said to have written. Mr. Froude, in passages which I need not read, alleges facts which go to show that she tried to prevent the production and secure the destruction of these letters. An illustration as to subsequent conduct meets the case of a person who destroys or conceals evidence.

Finally, Mr. Froude observes—"In her own correspondence, though she denies the crime, there is nowhere the clear ring of innocence which makes its weight felt even when the evidence is weak which supports the words."

The letters would be evidence under the section relating to admissions, and Mr. Froude's remark is in the nature of a criticism on them by a prosecuting counsel.

In English text books, so far as the experience goes, these rules and others of the same sort are nowhere presented in a compact, substantive form. They come in for the most part as exceptions to the rule, that evidence must be confined to the points in issue. In fact, they can be learned only by the practices of the courts, though they are as natural and lax as any rules need be if they are properly stated.

From the rules which state what facts may be proved we pass to those which prescribe the manner in which a relevant fact must be proved. Passing over technical matters such as the law relating to judicial notice, questions to public documents, and the like, these rules may be said to be three in number, though of course numerous introductory rules are required to adopt for practice. They are these—

1. If a fact is proved by oral evidence, it must be direct, that is to say, things seen must be deposed to by some one who says he saw them with his own eyes. Things heard by some one who says he heard them with his own ears.

2. Original documents must be produced or accounted for before any other evidence can be given of their contents.

3. When a contract has been reduced to writing, it must not be varied by oral evidence. These rules, as I have said, are subject to certain exceptions, and require certain practical adjustments, but I do not think that any one who has had practical experience of the working of courts of justice will deny their substantial soundness, or indeed the absolute practical necessity for enforcing them.

Passing over certain matters which are explained at length in the bill and report, I came to two matters to which the committee attach the greatest importance as having peculiar reference to the administration of justice in India. The first of these rules refers to the part taken by the judge in the examination of witnesses, the second to the effect of the improper admission or repetition of evidence upon the proceedings in case of appeal.

The part of the law of evidence which relates to the manner in which witnesses are to be examined assumes the existence of a well-educated bar co-operating with the judge and relieving him practically of every other duty than that of deciding questions which may arise between them. I need hardly say that this state of things does not exist in India, and that it would be a part mistake to legislate as if it did. In a great number of cases, probably the vast numerical majority, the judge has to conduct the whole trial himself. In all cases he has to represent the interests of the public much more distinctly than he does in England. In many cases he has to get at the truth or as near to it as he can by the aid of collateral inquiries, which may incidentally tend to something relevant, and it is most unlikely that he should ever wish to push an inquiry needlessly or to go into matters not really connected with it. We have accordingly thought it right to arm judges with a general power to ask any questions upon any facts of any witnesses at any stage of the proceedings, irrespectively of the rules of evidence binding on the parties and their agents, and we have inserted in the bill a distinct declaration that it is the duty of the judge, especially in criminal cases, not merely to listen to the evidence put before him, but to inquire to the utmost into the truth of the matter. We do not think that the English theory that the public have no interest in arriving at the truth, and that even criminal proceedings ought to be regarded mainly in the light of private questions between the prosecutor and the prisoner are at all suited to India, if indeed they are, the result of anything better than carelessness and apathy in England.

With respect to the question of appeals, we have drawn a series of provisions, the object of which is to prevent mere mistakes in procedure from destroying the value of work properly done, as far as it goes. We have gone through the various cases in which as appears to us the question of the improper admission or repetition or omission of evidence can arise, and have provided that whenever any appellate court discovers the occurrence of any mistake it shall not reverse the decision of the inferior court, but shall either strike out what is redundant, or supply what is defective, as the case may be, and give judgment accordingly.

I have addressed your Lordship and the Council at great length, but not, I think, at greater length than the importance of the matter requires. I have only to add that I propose to proceed with the bill when the Government returns to Calcutta, and that I hope before that time to receive the criticisms of the local Government upon the measure.

POLICE CASES.

THEFT OF A SILVER ORNAMENT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Rugoonath Dadajee was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, for stealing a silver ornament, worth Rs. 30.

A CASE UNDER THE MUNICIPAL ACT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. M. G. Ranade, Jumall Currim and another were charged with washing themselves in a fountain belonging to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, and were fined four annas each.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GREEN).

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, APRIL 10.

PRISONERS PLEADING GUILTY.

Yessoo Pandoo pleaded guilty of theft.

Jakin Enas, a native Christian, pleaded guilty of having stolen five brooches, the property of Mr. Bingham.

Kaloo Maga was charged with having on 8th February voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Haree, woman, by biting off a portion of her nose. Prisoner said, "It is true I have done it, but it was my destiny to do so!"

Charles Blake pleaded guilty of having on 23rd February stolen twenty-six sovereigns and other moneys, five silver watches, one gold and one silver watch chain, and some other articles, the property of John Cole, he being the servant of the said John Cole.

Sentence in each of these cases was deferred.

THEFT BY SOLDIERS FROM A BORAH.

Patrick Colligan and Thomas Mann, two soldiers, were charged with having on 20th March at Poona, in a building used for the custody of property, stolen 18½ yards of flannel, the property of Abdool Rahimon. Prisoners pleaded not guilty.

On the 21st March last the prisoners went to the shop of the complainant, and asked the latter for flannel. He showed them pieces and went inside to bring out some more flannel. On his return he found the accused had left the shop, and both the pieces of flannel had gone. The Mussulman ran out on the road, and called out "thief, thief," upon which they were apprehended by the bazaar people. The jury found the prisoners guilty, and His Lordship sentenced each of them to rigorous imprisonment for six calendar months.

ALLEGED WOUNDING WITH A KNIFE.

John Walters, an Artilleryman, was charged with having on 4th January, at Kirkee, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to one James Steel with a knife.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The jury retuned a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged.

THEFT.—Sultan Rahim was charged with stealing ornaments, belonging to Withuldas Juggonath. He was convicted and sentenced to nine calendar months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive twenty-five lashes with a cat-o'-nine tails.

FORGERY.—Ahmed bin Ali was arraigned with having, on or about the 21st February last, fraudulen ly and dishonestly used as genuine two forged documents, purporting to be valuable securities, namely, two promissory notes, of the value of Rs. 100 each, which he knew and had reason to believe to be forged documents. He was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

BRONZE OR WROUGHT-IRON FOR FIELD GUNS?

A VALUABLE comparison between bronze and wrought-iron as a material for field artillery, and the merits of breech and muzzle loading, is afforded by the report of a special committee appointed by Mr. Cardwell last July. The report was presented in November, and has just been published. Major General Sir John St. George was president of the committee, which consisted of eleven officers well qualified for dealing with the questions submitted to them. The duty required of them was to carry out certain competitive trials with a battery of 9-pounder muzzle-loading bronze guns, and a battery composed of 12-pounder and 9-pounder breech-loading wrought-iron guns. The committee make reference in their report to the difficulty of instituting an exact comparison between guns which differed in so many respects, including discrepancies in weight of gun, of projectile, and of powder, as well as differences in material and construction. Nevertheless, certain very decisive results were arrived at, which are all the more remarkable on account of the difficulties which apparently beset the investigation. On the question of relative endurance the committee observe that this depends entirely upon the material of which the guns are made, and "can only be compared under like conditions." But the committee deal with the question by saying that "the breach-loading wrought-iron guns of the service, with their lead-coated projectiles, are practically indestructible," while they go on to remark that certain bronze guns have become unserviceable after firing a few hundred rounds, owing to the honey-combing of the metal. The committee, therefore, say that if, as regards the question of endurance, they are called upon to select between a structure of wrought-iron and steel and one of bronze, "they unhesitatingly pronounce in favour of the former, whether the gun be a muzzle-loader or a breech-loader." In first cost there is no great difference between a 9-pounder muzzle-loading gun of bronze and one of wrought iron, with steel tube, the charge for the former being 74l., and for the latter 86l., each gun weighing 8 cwt. Thus, so far as the metal is concerned, the report is decisive. The committee are also very emphatic on the comparative merits of breech and muzzle loading. They give data for their conclusions that the advantages of simplicity, facility of repair, ease of working, rapidity of fire, original cost, and cost of maintenance, are in favour of a muzzle-loading gun, and the committee consider "that these qualifications outweigh the important advantage of the superior amount of cover" attainable with a breech-loading weapon. On this point one member of the committee—Captain Wolfe—dissents from the opinion of his colleagues, one reason given by Captain Wolfe for his preference for the breech-loading gun being "the opportunity that the system presents, in either carrying permanently, or improvising mantlets for the more complete protection of the gunners from the effects of the increased development of infantry fire." A very fair reason, which we may presume was duly weighed by the committee when they struck the balance in favour of the muzzle-loader. In regard to shooting, the 9-pounder muzzle-loading and the 12-pounder breech-loading guns seemed to be "much upon a par." The committee finally conclude that, "on the whole, a muzzle-loading gun is the more efficient for war purposes," while, for reasons to which we have already alluded, they recommended that the muzzle-loader, unless intended for the Indian service, should be made of wrought-iron with steel tubes. They also observe that the 9-pounder breech-loading gun of 6 cwt. "is not an efficient weapon for horse artillery." These conclusions arrived at after a long and carefully-conducted series of experiments, deserve great consideration, and we hope they will continue to receive the attention they seem to. We believe efforts are still being made to assert the excellence of bronze, just as in another quarter we are threatened with a particular kind of steel. We are perpetually being menaced with a "new metal," some sort of bronze which shall be as hard as steel, and a particular kind of steel which shall be as tough as bronze. It is a wonder that no one proposes to make our guns of malleable glass. As we have intimated on a former occasion, if we really require two opposite and inconsistent qualities in one structure, the only practical course seems to consist in using two materials at once. That is the plan adopted in the wrought-iron gun lined with a steel tube; and when a committee, such as that to which we now refer, pronounces that kind of gun to be "practically indestructible," it is difficult to see what we are to gain by going in search of anything else.—*Standard*, Mar. 17.

THE HAMBURG SAILORS IMPRISONED IN FRANCE.

MOST of the crews of the 15 Hamburg merchant vessels which were taken by the French during the war have now been released. Almost all of them, says the *German Correspondent*, complain bitterly of the hardships and ill-treatment to which they were exposed during their imprisonment. The Crown Prince showed a great personal interest in those who passed through Versailles on their way to Germany. He inquired into the particulars of their imprisonment and promised that they should be fully indemnified for their losses. As they are now in a most helpless condition, and will therefore be obliged to return to sea as soon as possible without waiting until their claims have been examined and their demands satisfied out of the money paid by the French Government, it is said that the city will make them a liberal advance, and in this respect the other great German ports will probably follow the example of Hamburg. In a day or two ships will again sail for France, under the North-German flag; but the Germans who were expelled from Paris will probably remain in Germany for some time to come. The news received by many of them is said not to be of a character to invite their return.

THE NEW PEERS.

IT would have been difficult to choose from the list of possible aspirants to the dignity of the Peerage men more eminently deserving of the honour than Sir Henry Bulwer and Sir William Mansfield. In the fields of diplomacy and of warfare each has had a long career; and of each it may be said that, though he has not accomplished any very brilliant success, he has always succeeded in avoiding failure. Sir Henry Bulwer's wide and varied information, his insight into the secret moves and combinations of foreign statecraft, his warnings as to the dangers that lurk in the deep bosoms of Teutonic or Sclavonic statesmen, will tell much more efficaciously in the tranquil atmosphere of the House of Lords than in the Lower Chamber, where the youngest member, crammed with the latest telegrams, can assume the airs of a senior and beat down true merit and sound knowledge by simple force of daring and assertion. Sir Henry's service to his country is matter of notoriety wherever Englishmen take interest in their own affairs; and his advancement to the House of Lords will import into that assemblage some of the extended and diversified acquaintance with affairs which Lord Stanley and others desired when the question of Life Peerages was under discussion. Sir William Mansfield, for his part, has fairly earned the splendid reward that glittered before his eyes when he exclaimed, "A Peerage or Westminster Abbey!" by long and multifarious service abroad, chiefly military, and also in that half-diplomatic life which especially belongs to the career of our Indian public servants. The faithful, diligent, and able second of Lord Clyde in his memorable campaign against the Sepoy mutineer—the rigorous and effective chief of our army in India during a period not devoid of anxiety and difficulty, though by a long interval removed from the peril and anguish of 1857—Sir William has served the Crown to good purpose, and fully merits the reward of his forty years' soldiering. It is, no doubt, true that, whenever we read of such promotions as those now anticipated, we are tempted to cry out, like the old English King, "We trust we have, within our realm, an hundred good as they." But in the very nature of things elevations to the Peerage can only be made on the principle of selection; and the many who deserve such honours are only stimulated, by their non-selection, to encouragement given through the elevation of the few. At the moment it would not be very easy to point out how the principle of political "natural selection" could have acted to better purpose than in the advancement of Sir Henry Bulwer and Sir William Mansfield to the Upper House; for in both promotion they are not merely honoured, but rendered efficacious, by force of their knowledge and experience, to a far greater degree than if their share in the political life of their day was limited to an uncertain seat and a precarious voice in the House of Commons. By such a change the Upper House is enriched, while the Legislature, as a whole, is not impoverished; and we gain something of that benefit from the idea of Life Peerages for which some of our foremost thinkers in the Hereditary Branch of the Legislature have striven, when we find men like the two new Peers transferred to the House of Lords in the fulness of their mental and physical powers.—*Telegraph*, March 13.

COUNT BISMARCK IN FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, March 10.

COUNT BISMARCK'S very short sojourn in Frankfort has proved of greater interest than was expected. True, the staid Frankforters have not quite forgotten the time when the Count was Prussian Ambassador to the old German Bund, nor yet 1866; but they do not bear grudges in these times of national rejoicing. The July days of the past year changed all hearts wonderfully. The Empress-Queen and the Crown Princess made themselves very popular here by the care they bestowed upon the sick and wounded soldiers; and if the Emperor should decide to come to Frankfort on his way home, he will get a reception far different from the one given to him in 1866, when he paid his first visit after the city became Prussian. The old cathedral had just been burnt down as he arrived, and next morning he determined to pay a visit to the ruins, but he was poorly rewarded for his sympathy; for the firemen, seeing the King, allowed the spout of one of the hose to be directed towards his Majesty, thereby drenching him. But bygones are bygones, say the Frankforters; if only the Emperor can forget his first reception and come and be crowned in the old Imperial coronation city. That the Emperor has some reason to be proud of the city may be apparent from the fact, that since the commencement of the war Frankfort alone has contributed 893,000 guldens towards the war debt, besides 762,000 guldens in private benefactions; altogether a sum of 1,655,000 guldens, or nearly one hundred and forty thousand pounds. Pretty good for a city of eighty thousand inhabitants! Though Count Bismarck was not received with any extraordinary illumination or festivities, it is almost certain that the gas jets will be again lighted as soon as the Emperor William sets foot in the city, and it is the universal wish here that he will consent to remain some hours, and receive a true, hearty German welcome.

Count Bismarck went away well pleased with his brief stay, however. He arrived at about six o'clock in the evening, by special train from Mayence, and departed again some two hours later. At the station a great crowd of people had assembled, together with the heads of the official departments, and many personal friends of Count Bismarck. At six the locomotive, decorated with the Imperial eagle, a laurel wreath, and garlands, entered the station, and Count Bismarck was received with enthusiastic cheers, which he answered by putting his head out of the window, and nodding his thanks. After a vain attempt to get out of the carriage on the right side, he was formally greeted by the officials, and then entered into a pleasant, easy conversation with the ladies and gentlemen with whom he had become acquainted during his earlier residence in the city. The Count was in the best of spirits, full of pleasantries, a few of which ran as follows. "The weather was extremely beautiful on the journey," said the Chancellor, among other things. "In France it was quite spring; the trees were mostly green; some, indeed, were in blossom; but in Metz the climate was quite German." He asked after the losses sustained by Frankfort in the war, and said that the stay of a part of the army in France was a guarantee that the war indemnity would soon be paid; for the French devoutly wished to get the German soldiers out of the country. "We took possession of only one part of Paris, for the reason that we did not wish another man to be sacrificed. But I think that the National Assembly would rather have seen us occupy the whole of the city, and disarm the sixty thousand National Guards." The Count then entered the carriage again, the time being up for proceeding by a connecting line to the Hanau Railroad Station, at the other end of the city. From his carriage Bismarck said—"Gentlemen, I know, as citizens of the old German coronation city, you will join with me in a cheer for the German Emperor." Cheer upon cheer followed, and after the enthusiasm had somewhat abated, Bismarck added, "The German Emperor was necessary to us as the symbol of our unity. To him we must literally look as to a rock, and therefore we shall never be attacked again." As the train set in motion towards the other station the Count was loudly cheered. Arriving at the Hanau station a short stay of ten minutes was made, and a number of prominent ladies and gentlemen hastened to greet the Count. An incident occurred here as comic as it is interesting. A wine-merchant of the city stepped up to the carriage door, and, in pure Frankfort dialect, addressed the man of iron in the following terms, which I translate, though their force is greatly lost in the process:—

Wine Merchant—Right glad we are, Excellency, that you have helped us to such an honourable peace. We have great respect for you, and you have stood well in our memory from the time that you were first among us. I wish that you could live fifty years longer, and would always take care of us.

Count Bismarck—Thank you for your friendly wish; but fifty years is somewhat too long; I should be quite contented with fifteen.

Wine Merchant—And then, I hope, Excellency, that we shan't have any more wars.

Count Bismarck—As long as we live, we shall certainly have none.

Wine Merchant—Excellency, you have a mighty long ride to Berlin, and I know that when I have such a journey to make I always get hungry on the way; and so I have brought something (draws from under his arm an object an ell in length, and carefully wrapped up in paper, which was found to be a long sausage). Excellency, you must have a bite.

Count Bismarck—Ha! that's capital. Thanks. Is this a Frankfort sausage? (Hands it over to his adjutant.)

Wine Merchant—No, not a Frankforter, but a good one. It is a Gottinger. But allow me, excellency, to put just another question. When is the Emperor coming back?

Count Bismarck—I think on the 15th of March.

Wine Merchant—His Majesty as also had a pretty hard time of it during the severe winter.

Count Bismarck—Yes, you are right.

Unfort

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(FROM THE "PALL MALL BUDGET," MARCH 17.)

A GRATIFYING ASSURANCE.

We have a piece of good news for our peace-party friends. If Count Bismarck may be believed, none of the present generation will live to see another war; we may therefore spare ourselves the trouble of quarrelling over the Army Reform Bill and the question of purchase or no purchase, and save our sixteen millions. M. Bismarck has distinctly assured a deputation welcoming him at the Frankfort railway station that during the life-time of those present war would not again occur. The potent charm which elicited this fair promise from the man of blood and iron was—a Frankfort sausage; at least the answer withheld from other deputations was given to one headed by a patriotic maker of those sausages for which the ancient German capital is renowned. He presented one of his own making as a viaticum for the Chancellor on his journey to Berlin, joining to the gift the wish that M. Bismarck might live to rule over the empire for another fifty years. "Fifteen will do, thank you," answered the Count, adding the above-quoted prophecy; "you may rely upon it, gentlemen, none of us will live to see another war." Whether it was the return to the Fatherland with its accustomed cold climate or the sight of the favourite national dish which softened the Chancellor's iron heart we must leave physiologists to decide. In the latter case, perhaps sausages might be made to answer the purposes of mitrailleurs for warding off a German attack. As the German Chancellor is, however, considered the man in Europe on whom alone the question of peace or war is to depend, we have at all events reason to thank the patriotic butcher for the gift which has called forth so satisfactory an answer.

A QUESTION OF CAPITAL IMPORTANCE.

In consequence of the *Nation* mentioning that one of the alleged reasons for the President's dislike and distrust of Mr. Motley was his manner of parting his hair, a discussion has arisen among the American papers as to the proper place to part the hair in the case of men. Public opinion, says the *Nation*, is divided on this question by a line which may be roughly said to start from the eastern extremity of Lake Erie and run due south—much the same line, in short, which according to General Butler divided opinion upon the question of paying the bonds in green-backs. The West is in favour of side parting, as the only one worthy of a manly man and a good Republican, while at the East, if the side-parting also has its advocates and the middle parting its enemies, it is generally admitted that the matter is one of individual taste. One Southern paper has very properly pointed out that some of the greatest men of modern times—Milton, Prince Rupert, Hampden, and Bolingbroke—parted their hair in the middle. It might have gone further, and alleged that the middle parting is the natural one. The side-parting is artificial. This view is strengthened by Mr. Darwin's remarks that such of the monkeys as have long hair on their heads—and he maintains that they have a certain relation to man, the *Macacus radiatus*, for instance—part it in the middle. The *Nation* itself reserves its own opinion until it can base it on wider and more careful observation; but in the meantime observes that those who maintain it is of absolutely no consequence how an American Minister parts his hair must, if honest, have forgotten the amount of discussion which some of the ablest statesmen of that country have bestowed on their breeches and coats. The arrangement of the hair, it adds, is part of the attire, and if the middle parting really indicate a want of thorough sympathy with American institutions, or a low view of man's destiny, America certainly ought not to be represented by any person who adopts it.

A SLAVONIC FEDERATION.

A pamphlet entitled "Lettre à l'Empereur Alexandre II., par un Slave," has just been published at Warsaw, with the permission of the official censor. The author warmly advocates the establishment of a Slavonic federation, under the leadership of Russia, and urges the Czar to adopt the idea of such a federation as the main object of his policy. The Slavonic question, he says, can only be solved by "the disruption of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy," which "Russia must use all her efforts to accomplish." He thinks that one of the most effectual means of securing this object would be to bring over the Poles to the side of Russia by restoring to the Kingdom of Poland the self-government it possessed before 1831 in all the departments of State except those of war and foreign affairs, and to conciliate the Germans by making similar concessions to the Baltic provinces. These measures are, he concludes, essential to the safety of Russia, for if she continues to pursue the policy of the old Russian party in opposing the Germans and Poles, she will herself become a second Poland. It is, perhaps, only an accidental coincidence that simultaneously with the appearance of the above pamphlet "by authority" at Warsaw, similar threatening language towards Austria was published in the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, a well-known supporter of the policy of Count Bismarck. This paper declares that "the German Empire, having made the Germans powerful and united, must draw to itself those Germans which as yet do not belong to it. United Germany would be a mere phrase if the German Government permitted the oppression of its countrymen." (alluding to the efforts of the Ministry at Vienna to do justice to the claims of the non-German nationalities), "and the destruction of German culture among the petty races which are incapable of appreciating it. Let the Austrian Ministers take care, for they are playing a dangerous game, and may some day have to render an account of their doings to United Germany."

A WOULD-BE DICK TURPIN.

It seems that there is an aspirant to the honours won by Dick Turpin, the famous highwayman. Mr. Horace Wright, who describes himself as a medical student, and has already distinguished himself by one or two highway robberies conducted in the approved fashion, namely, on horseback with a mask and a pistol, was arrested last week in a labourer's cottage, at Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire, on a charge of robbery. Mr. Wright had taken lodgings in this secluded village, which was perhaps selected by him as a retreat owing to its being in the neighbourhood of the real Dick Turpin's early home. That gentleman, according to the Newgate Calendar, was born at Thaxted, in Essex, no great distance from Castle Camps; and it was owing to his ingrudingly writing to Gogo his brother in that country, when he was imprisoned under the name of John Palmer in York Castle, for horse-stealing, requesting that a witness might be sent from London to give him a character, that his real name was discovered. The letter was returned unopened to the post office because the brother would not pay the postage of it: it was then accidentally seen by Mr. Smith, a schoolmaster, who had taught Turpin to write, and so knew his hand. Mr. Smith was despatched by the Essex magistrates to York, and immediately selected his former pupil from all the other prisoners in the Castle. The consequences were rather serious for poor Turpin, as it led to his being tried for murder and hanged. His death was, however, as beautiful as his life, for not many days before his execution he purchased "a new fustian frock and a pair of pumps, in order to wear them at the time of his death;" and on the day before his execution he hired five poor men at ten shillings each to follow the cart as mourners. He gave halbands and gloves to several persons, and also left a ring and other articles to a married lady in Lincolnshire with whom he had been acquainted. If Mr. Wright's attempts to walk in the footsteps of this truly great man should unhappily conduct him also to the gallows, let us hope his last hours will be marked by a similar liberality.

A REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.

The commercial, industrial, and artistic broach between France and Germany, as proclaimed by the French, must, if maintained, have some very curious results. What will become of the German waiters, German bakers, German tailors, German makers of scientific instruments, German musicians, and German Jews, formerly so numerous in Paris? We have heard it suggested that German waiters, who (as every one who has lived in a German hotel must be aware) are great adepts at bed-making and at housemaid's duty generally, would make good servants of all work, in which capacity numbers of them might find employment in England. There would be nothing new in combining in one hard-worked servitor the characters of groom, butler, coachman, and gardener; but to get, at one wage, a domestic able and willing to set the parts of footman, cook, and housemaid would be both novel and attractive, and the thing, we feel sure, might be managed. This, it is true, would be less to the advantage of the German waiter than to that of the person engaging him; and the German tradesmen and artizans will also, no doubt, suffer from the decree of expulsion pronounced against them. In the matter of musicians, however, the balance of exchange is, we fancy, dead against the French. If, henceforth, no French musicians visit Germany, the Germans will not suffer much by that. But if German musicians are to be excluded from France the want of them will be felt greatly in the French orchestras. What, too, as to German composers? Meyerbeer was a rank Prussian, and as great a diplomatist in his way as Bismarck himself. To object to Prussians and Prussianism and tolerate Meyerbeer would be a grave piece of inconsistency. As to Offenbach, formerly a German in Germany, a Frenchman in France, it has now been decided that the unhappy man is to the Germans as a Frenchman, to the French even as a German. He is, indeed, a Frenchman by naturalization, a German by birth. He belongs, then, to neither of the two countries, and might appropriately take up his residence in that part of Lorraine which for the present is nondescript, but which is to be declared French or German, according to the decision of the Conference. Anser that he could emigrate to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

PRINCE KASA'S ENVOYS.

It is fortunate that there are no British officials in Abyssinia at the present moment, otherwise the bungling of the Foreign Office might involve us in another expedition to effect their liberation. Lord Enfield's reply to Mr. Powell's question respecting the detention of Prince Kasa's envoys in Egypt fully bears out, as far as it goes, the information which has already appeared in the journal; but his lordship omitted to state—perhaps he did not know—that as early as the 5th of November last the envoy and his suite had actually left Cairo for Alexandria, on their way to England, having previously been told that her Majesty's Government would be delighted to receive them and to pay them every attention, and that their passages had been secured in one of the Peninsular and Oriental steamers which was to have sailed about that time. The sudden announcement subsequently made to them that their presents were to be forwarded, but that the envoys themselves were not to be "encouraged" in their projected visit to England, came upon them like a thunder-clap, and the chief envoy is reported to have declared that he dared not return to Adowa without accomplishing his mission. The presents, Lord Enfield says, reached Southampton on the 6th of February, with the Prince's letter, and "it was only the day before yesterday," that is, on the 9th of March, "that a translation of it could be obtained!" We are ready to believe that "there was no intention on the part either of the Foreign Office or the Treasury to cast any slur" on the envoys,—a similar assurance was given in the case of the delay in answering the late King Theodore's letter,—but what will Prince Kasa think of the shabby manner in which his representatives have been treated after the valuable services he rendered to us during the Abyssinian expedition? The worst of it is that the envoys are not frankly told the ground upon which their visit is declined. If the Foreign Office authorities are ashamed to make the avowal that it is from want of funds, they surely ought to be more ashamed to detain the envoys needlessly in Egypt, where they have already been five months the honoured guests not of her Majesty's Consul-General but of the Viceroy of Egypt, who, we doubt not, can shrewdly guess from his own personal experience of British official hospitality where the hitch lies. When will the British Foreign Office learn that in dealing with Orientals courtesy goes a long way, and that a little generosity towards them is sure of a good return?

THE HISTORY OF THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

The chief events in the history of the purchase system are as follows:—In 1683 a Royal warrant was issued ordering the payment of a shilling in the pound on the surrender of a commission by the person surrendering, and by him to whom the surrender is made. Ten years subsequently William the Third, by a warrant, interdicted the payment "of any present or gratuity" for obtaining a commission, every officer being obliged to take oath that he had neither directly nor indirectly given any money to any one for his commission. The oath was omitted in the Mutiny Act of 1701, and in the following year purchase was legally recognized by the decision in the case of Ive vs. Ash, where a lieutenant who had repudiated his engagement to pay £600 for a company was bound to perform it, the Court of Chancery overruling the plea that the transaction was a fraudulent one. In 1711 Queen Anne issued a warrant interdicting the sale of commissions without the Royal approbation under the sign manual, and in no case under twenty years service, or unless the intending vendor were disabled whilst serving. In 1719-20 some important regulations were issued limiting the sale of commissions to military purchasers; in 1725 a commission was appointed to inquire into the practice of over-regulation payments; in 1765 another commission was appointed under Lord Ligonier with the same object. One result of this Commission was a fixed scale of prices, by which it appears that an ensigncy cost £400, and the command of a regiment £3,500. Large over-regulation sums, however, continued to be paid, a practice which was rendered penal by an Act passed in 1798, the interference of all persons with the sale of commissions save authorized army agents being at the same time interdicted. In 1833 the Duke of Wellington addressed a famous memorandum to a Committee on Army and Navy Appointments, in which he extolled the purchase system. In 1840 the report of Lord Melbourne's Commission was issued, bearing the signatures of the most eminent soldiers of the day. This report dwelt upon the advantages of the purchase system as furthering promotion and retirement, and thereby securing physical efficiency among officers. In 1850 the report of a committee on army and ordnance expenditure contained the approval of purchase by the Duke of Wellington, Lord Raglan, and Lord Panmure. Further Commissions were appointed in 1854 and 1856, the report of the latter recommending the cessation of the sale of commissions at the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Among the witnesses examined by this Commission were "Jacob Omnium" and Sir Charles Trevelyan. During the last fourteen years there have been various Commissions appointed for the consideration of such questions as promotion in the higher ranks (1858), distinguished service colonels (1863), retirement (1867), supersession of colonels (1870), promotion and retirement in the ordnance corps (1870), over-regulation prices (1870).

THE NORWEGIAN EXPEDITIONS TO THE POLAR SEAS.

The German geographer, A. Petermann, has just published in the current number of his *Geographische Mittheilungen* an elaborate report on the recent Norwegian expeditions to the Polar Seas. He says that it appears from the observations and measurements made by Captain Johannesen and the other commanders of these expeditions that the sea grows deeper towards the north. The whole of the Gulf Stream between Nova Zembla and the Russian coast is less than 100 fathoms deep, except in three small places, while to the north of Nova Zembla the places where the sea is 100 fathoms deep are of great extent, and at 76 deg. north latitude the depth attains 150 fathoms. The deepest part which has yet been sounded in these waters is in the Sea of Kara, east of the island of Waigatsch (76 deg. north latitude), where the depth is 400 fathoms. As to the climate, the gulf stream is shown by the Norwegian explorers to extend to Nova Zembla. The stream is here from 150 to 200 geographical miles wide between the 70th and 74th degs. of north latitude, and of a considerably warmer temperature than that of the land still to the north. It proceeds from west to north along the coast of Nova Zembla, where it meets another warm current, proceeding from the mouths of the Obi and the Yenissei in the south. The most important result of the Norwegian expeditions, says Dr. Petermann, is that they prove a complete dissolution of the ice in the Sea of Kara, and that the fragments of ice which are still to be found there in the summer months in no way impede either the navigation or the fishery. It is now beyond a doubt that this sea, which has hitherto been in such bad repute, can be traversed in all directions, and that it is possible to sail round the whole of the island of Nova Zembla. This completely demolishes the old superstition which gave the Sea of Kara the name of an "icecellar." During the first half of the year, up to about July 1, the navigation is barred by a huge belt of ice between the 68th and 72nd degrees of north latitude, east and west of the Kolgouyeff Islands. This belt extends north-east and from the Russian coast of Nova Zembla, and even in May its average breadth is 200 geographical miles. It may, however, be avoided, thinks Dr. Petermann, by steering to the north-east from Norway, and to the north-west from the White Sea up to the 73rd or 74th degree of north latitude. During the whole of the months of July and August the Sea of Kara is completely navigable, as its average temperature is 2.25 deg. R. and ice dissolves in sea-water at a temperature of 3 degs. It appears from these data, concludes Dr. Petermann, that even in latitudes so high as 70 deg. the sea, though blocked by huge masses of ice for ten months in the year, is open for navigation, and completely free from ice, during the remaining months; and that scientific discoveries of great importance might be expected from an expedition sent into the Polar Seas by way of the Sea of Kara, the islands of New Siberia, and Behring Strait.

POSTAL REFORM IN ENGLAND.

MR. MONSELL has not only removed a great postal grievance, but has accomplished a great postal reform. The changes he announced on Tuesday night will do more than even those of last year to increase the usefulness of the Post-office to the public. The Sample Post used to be a great convenience. By it all kinds of little parcels were sent by post, and the attempt to restrict it to *bond fide* samples was a needless limitation of its usefulness. The new Postmaster-General has more than restored the old convenience by abolishing the Sample Post altogether, and by giving us a new tariff for letters, as follows:—Not exceeding one ounce, 1d.; above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, 1½d.; above two ounces, but not exceeding four ounces, 2d.; above four ounces, but not exceeding six ounces, 2½d.; above six ounces, but not exceeding eight ounces, 3d.; above eight ounces, but not exceeding ten ounces, 3½d.; above ten ounces, but not exceeding twelve ounces, 4d. The Book Post and the Halfpenny Circular Post will remain as at present; and though the penny is retained as the minimum for a letter, the weight it will carry is doubled, and the postage of letters above the ounce limit is reduced by one half. A similar concession has been made in the charge for money orders. At present the smallest sum costs three-pence to send, and the fees run, threepence, sixpence, ninepence, and one shilling. They will in future be: for sums under 10s., one penny; for 10s. and under 1*l.*, two pence; for 1*l.* and under 2*l.*, threepence; and so on, an additional penny fee for each pound sent.—*Daily News*, Mar. 16.

"PUNCH" MALIGNED.

THE Dover Young Men's Christian Association were engaged on Monday evening last in discussing whether *Punch* should lie upon the table of the reading-room. About 40 members were present, of whom 28 voted—the numbers being, for the retention of *Punch* 13, against 15. The motion for the presence of *Punch* in the reading-room was therefore declared to be negative. Among the principal supporters of the motion to admit our clever contemporary were the Rev. H. P. Hughes, the Rev. G. J. Hs Llewellyn, Mr. J. N. Tunbridge, Mr. Councillor Brown, and Mr. Councillor Jones. Among the opponents of the motion were the Mayor (Mr. E. Knocker) and the President (Mr. W. R. Mowll). The Mayor was the most earnest, and at the same time the most eloquent opponent of the introduction of *Punch*, believing it to be a publication contemptuous of religious influences, if not absolutely hostile to them. Under these circumstances he regarded as anomalous its introduction to the reading-room of the Christian Young Men's Association, believing that whatever did not tend to promote the growth of Christ in the minds and hearts of the members was, in a certain degree, inimical to their real prosperity and benefit. To this argument it was replied that a great number of the acts and pursuits of every-day social life were of a neutral kind, and that consistency in the Christian life did not necessarily entail abstinence from such amusements, or from such diversions as were not irreligious. An opposite illustration was afforded by a youthful and daring member of the association, who desired to know whether, when the Mayor walked to church behind the mace, human vanity or the growth of the kingdom of Christ was the uppermost feeling. We believe it was not thought necessary to reply to this impertinent remark. The president took up pretty much the same ground as the mayor had occupied, and triumphantly produced a back number of *Punch*, containing a humorous illustration of an old lady imparting to a sympathising friend the fact that, although she permitted Jemima the cook to go to chapel three times a day, she discharged her duties in the kitchen no better, arguing that this was a sneer at religion. The Rev. H. P. Hughes, in replying to this observation, said he had no doubt that the old lady was a staunch supporter of the State Establishment, and intended to show the demoralising influence of chapels. He differed from the chairman in his impression of the cartoon, and believed that this *reductio ad absurdum* was another blow added to the many which *Punch* had already given to the fetters of religious freedom. Several other speakers took part in the debate, and, from what we can understand, the best of the argument lay with the advocates of *Punch*, although their opponents managed to command the greater number of votes.—*Dover Express.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to obtain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Tayl r Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla Cocoa.' Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For semi-nopathic and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE STATE OF PARIS.

(*Special Correspondent of "The Times."*)

PARIS, March 15.

SEVENTEEN of the most Radical members for Paris have issued an address to their constituents which has surprised everybody by the moderation of its tone. They congratulate themselves on having helped to frustrate the translation of the Chambers to Fontainebleau; consider Versailles as merely a provisional residence, a stage on the way to Paris; enjoin the people to avoid everything that can give rise to agitation; pledge themselves nevertheless to the support of the Republic, and regard the actual Assembly as temporary, and soon to be replaced by a *Constituante*. It is likely that this manifesto, to which every member of the extreme Left, excepting those who have resigned, has appended his name, will have a considerable effect in calming the popular excitment, and it may be that the arrival of the Deputies may assist the cause of order, instead of proving a danger to it. The influence which M. Thiers has already succeeded in obtaining over the Assembly, and the admirable speech which he has just delivered, encourage people to hope that, in spite of his years, he may prove capable of steering the ship of State into some port of comparative safety. In France whoever can succeed in inspiring the nation with confidence has won the most difficult part of the battle, and the confidence in M. Thiers is growing from day to day. It would be most desirable for the cause of order and good government that his view in regard to the functions of the pre-ent Chamber should be adopted. The idea of again throwing the country into the turmoil of elections fills men with apprehension, especially under the circumstances, when the presence of foreign invasion, which kept down disturbances on the last occasion, is removed. It is quite bad enough to have 13 or 14 Deputies still to elect for Paris. Why they are not yet elected I have not been able to ascertain. The Parisian volcano keeps on grumbling disagreeably, and giving various signs of suppressed activity. I have succeeded in obtaining a copy of a new paper, called the "*Ami du Peuple de Marat*," so scarce that its circulation must be conducted under difficulties, but it is an interesting sign of the times; in one corner is the date, "1792," in the other, "1871;" the motto, "*Vitam impendere vero*"—"*Mœurs, s'il le faut; mais dis la vérité.*" A leading article couched in the sanguinary spirit of the revolution of '92, and eulogizing Marat, introduces him to the public; the rest of the paper is made up of articles culled from the paper of the great revolutionary journalist. Some idea of their contents may be gained from following headings:—"*Infernal Compl t contre la Liberte de la Presse.*" "*Le Plan de la Révolution absolument manqué par le Peuple,*" "*Causes de l'Avortement de la Révolution;*" but one cannot read them without recognizing the superior talent and earnestness of the man to his modern imitators, and without acknowledging the truth and justice of the principles which he advocates, but which were so vilely prostituted. Here is a sentence, more true now, perhaps, than when it was written which no Frenchman would have the courage in these degenerate days to address to his countrymen:—

"Non, la liberté n'est pas faite pour nous; nous sommes trop ignorants, trop vains, trop prosternés, trop lâches, trop vils, trop corrompus, trop attachés au repos et aux plaisirs, trop esclave-de la fortune, pour connaitre jamais le prix de la liberté. Nous nous vantons d'être libres! Pour sentir à quel point nous sommes esclaves il suffit de jeter un coup d'œil sur la capi ale, et de voir les mœurs de ses habitantes."

After all, perhaps, General Vinoy could not do better than facilitate, instead of impeding, the circulation of such extremely appropriate observations as the *Friend of the People* boldly favours them with.

The Prefect of the police has been unwise enough to grant permission for public balls and *réunions* for the Thursday of mid-Easter. This, under the circumstances, is a most unnecessary piece of complaisance. The city is in no condition just now to plunge itself into the orgies in which it most delights, and of which it has been deprived for so many months. The opportunity would have been a good one to put a permanent check on these exhibitions, which certainly would fall under the strictures of the new Marat—not merely upon grounds of public morality would it have been most desirable, but it is feared that under cover of a concert, a large class gathering may be held, and the excitement which has been so long pent up take the form of political as well as social disturbance. A recent feature in the streets of Paris is the Garibaldian costume, which the disbanded army of that General are exhibiting on the Boulevards. Leaving no real military standing, or any right now that the war is over, to retain a dress in which no particular distinction was achieved, their red shirts and revolutionary bearing seem to produce an uneasy effect upon people, more especially as the rumour is abroad that Menotti Garibaldi is in town. There does not seem to attach any real importance to these facts, but that they should be sufficient to produce alarm is an indication of the uncertain conditions by which we are surrounded. Indeed, incidents are constantly arising to illustrate this; for instance, yesterday the order was given to remove from the depots of the 9th "Secteur" a certain quantity of munitions of war in the Fort d'Ivry. The National Guards of the 101st Battalion, seeing the train of waggons surrounded, stopped them, and took possession of their contents. In the 13th Arrondissement, where the attack on the Gobelins was made three weeks ago, there is still a constant agitation and placarding of *affiches* calling upon the people to revolt. Last night, walking along the Boulevards, I encountered a mob of 2,000 persons in the Passage de l'Opéra. Squeezing into the midst of it I found myself confronted by a line of National Guards drawn across it, and not allowing anyone to enter. Pressing against this line were a number of Mobiles trying to get in. I asked one of them what was the matter. "*Nous demandons notre Colonel,*" was the answer. The coloured man, who was in the passage, but discreetly remained in its remote recesses, and was being protected from his men by the National Guard, a considerable number of whom I now perceived inside the passage. Presently a man in plain clothes, who spoke with authority, as though he were a police officer, appeared, and passed on to the railway, and that the Mobiles would have to march at least two stages before they could reach a station at which it would be available. This the Mobile, speaking for himself and his comrades, refused absolutely to do. "If we are not taken as we ought to be taken," said he, "we will not go at all"—a sentiment in which a large crowd who had by this time gathered seemed to some extent to share. The civic dignitary, finding himself in a minority and having nothing more to say, told the Mobiles that they would get no satisfaction by staying there any longer; that under no circumstances would they see their colonel, and that they had been better to march as he intended to do. Half an hour later I passed the same spot, and all was quiet, but the incident was significant as indicating the existence of a spirit which made it very easy, indeed, for the German armies to be invariably victorious. German officers quartered near Paris, unable to resist the temptation, on their visits, are constantly getting into scrapes; two were arrested yesterday in plain clothes by the people and carried off in triumph to the Salle de la Marseillaise, in Belleville. Then an officer of the National Guard announced that an officer of the 149th battalion was in that moment in St. Denis, where he had been made a prisoner by the Prussians, and he proposed that delegates should be sent to General Von Meden to offer an exchange, and in case of refusal that the German officers should be retained. Meantime, the Government demanded the two officers, in order to hand them over at the *avant-postes*.

General d'Aurelles des Paladines took a walk yesterday *en bourgeois* to the heights of Montmartre, and inspected the position for himself. His remark on finishing his tour of observation was, "*Allons, tout cela n'est pas bien sérieux.*" It was probably on account of what passed on the previous evening at the meeting of the Committee that he undertook the expedition. In accordance with the promise of M. Clemenceau and the officers who were unable to induce the men to give up the cannon in the morning, an explanation was entered into, and the party of conciliation had almost carried the day when a deputation arrived from the Central Republican Committee strongly opposing the giving up of the cannon, and it was finally decided to retain a certain number, which no particular distinction was achieved, their red shirts and revolutionary bearing seem to produce an uneasy effect upon people, more especially as the rumour is abroad that Menotti Garibaldi is in town. There does not seem to attach any real importance to these facts, but that they should be sufficient to produce alarm is an indication of the uncertain conditions by which we are surrounded. Indeed, incidents are constantly arising to illustrate this; for instance, yesterday the order was given to remove from the depots of the 9th "Secteur" a certain quantity of munitions of war in the Fort d'Ivry. The National Guards of the 101st Battalion, seeing the train of waggons surrounded, stopped them, and took possession of their contents. In the 13th Arrondissement, where the attack on the Gobelins was made three weeks ago, there is still a constant agitation and placarding of *affiches* calling upon the people to revolt. Last night, walking along the Boulevards, I encountered a mob of 2,000 persons in the Passage de l'Opéra. Squeezing into the midst of it I found myself confronted by a line of National Guards drawn across it, and not allowing anyone to enter. Pressing against this line were a number of Mobiles trying to get in. I asked one of them what was the matter. "*Nous demandons notre Colonel,*" was the answer. The coloured man, who was in the passage, but discreetly remained in its remote recesses, and was being protected from his men by the National Guard, a considerable number of whom I now perceived inside the passage. Presently a man in plain clothes, who spoke with authority, as though he were a police officer, appeared, and passed on to the railway, and that the Mobiles would have to march at least two stages before they could reach a station at which it would be available. This the Mobile, speaking for himself and his comrades, refused absolutely to do. "If we are not taken as we ought to be taken," said he, "we will not go at all"—a sentiment in which a large crowd who had by this time gathered seemed to some extent to share. The civic dignitary, finding himself in a minority and having nothing more to say, told the Mobiles that they would get no satisfaction by staying there any longer; that under no circumstances would they see their colonel, and that they had been better to march as he intended to do. Half an hour later I passed the same spot, and all was quiet, but the incident was significant as indicating the existence of a spirit which made it very easy, indeed, for the German armies to be invariably victorious. German officers quartered near Paris, unable to resist the temptation, on their visits, are constantly getting into scrapes; two were arrested yesterday in plain clothes by the people and carried off in triumph to the Salle de la Marseillaise, in Belleville. Then an officer of the National Guard announced that an officer of the 149th battalion was in that moment in St. Denis, where he had been made a prisoner by the Prussians, and he proposed that delegates should be sent to General Von Meden to offer an exchange, and in case of refusal that the German officers should be retained. Meantime, the Government demanded the two officers, in order to hand them over at the *avant-postes*.

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